PERMANENT FILE RM 1002

PEACE CORPS Volunteer

DECEMBER, 1962
VOL. 1, NO. 2
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Shriver Visits Corps Projects On Africa Tour

"You ask how is the Peace Corps doing in Ethiopia? Well, let me put it this way. Those in our government who a month ago were saying, 'when YOU invited the Peace Corps to Ethiopia. . . ' are now saying, 'when WE invited the Peace Corps to Ethiopia.' "

The young official from the Ministry of Education was talking to Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver, who had just arrived in the capital city of Addis Ababa after three days of visiting Volunteers in their classrooms throughout the country.

Ethiopia was the first stop on Shriver's recent three-week tour of Peace Corps projects in East Africa.

In Tanganyika, Shriver had an opportunity to view Peace Corps pro-

(Continued on page 5)

Co-op and Loan Programs Broaden Peace Corps Work

The establishment of credit co-operatives and savings-and-loan programs as Peace Corps projects in Latin America has added a new dimension to the service of Volunteers.

The first Volunteers assigned to a co-op project arrived in Peru in late September, and they will be followed early next year by Volunteers in a savings-and-loan project. Other countries soon to receive co-op Volunteers are the Dominican Republic and Colombia.

These countries have long recognized the need to improve the economic conditions of the small farmer. The institution of credit and market co-operatives is expected to raise substantially both the living standards and the quality of agricultural production.

Generations of Latin American farmers have lived on a subsistence level for lack of equitable credit facilities and marketing opportunities. Their yearly income has traditionally depended on crop prices controlled by market middlemen. Farmers often could earn barely enough to buy seed for the next planting season and sufficient food for the winter.

The farmer has been a victim of this cycle, and thus he has been unable to amass enough capital to improve his life.

The Latin American countries plan to improve the farmer's situation by introducing systems of market and credit co-operation to stabilize crop production and prices.

In the villages a credit co-op will extend credit to allow the farmer to buy improved seeds and fertilizers, and the marketing co-op will help to assure fair crop prices.

Assistance Loan

In Peru, a private organization, the National Federation of Credit Co-operatives, has obtained a million-dollar loan from the Inter-American Bank to finance the co-op project.

The seven Volunteers assigned to Peru are working with the Federation, assisting co-workers in the credit and market co-operative programs.

In Colombia, the existing Department of Co-operatives, established under the Ministry of Agriculture, has not yet fully succeeded in co-ordinating existing agencies.

The private organizations represent more than 100 co-ops, and a centralizing effort is needed to expand

(Continued on page 4)

SHAH OF IRAN (wearing dark glasses) speaks to Volunteers Robert Burkhardt (far right), of Central Valley, N. Y., and Joseph Teller (second to right), of Lahaska, Pa., during the shah's inspection tour of the Rasht Agriculture School, where the two Volunteers teach secondary-level English and physical education.

Thailand

A special section of articles by Volunteers in Thailand starts on page 10.

Another Opinion

Peace Corps a Farce, Says Editor of Illinois Newspaper

The following article, under the headline "Peace Corps Farce," was printed in the Rockford, Ill., *Morning Star* of Aug. 19, 1962. The author, Rex Karney, is editor of the *Star*.

By Rex Karney

I am happy to welcome Prof. Hans F. Sennholz of Grove City College into the ring as an opponent of the Peace Corps. I hope he keeps punching, and punching hard.

The Peace Corps is the most overrated, over-publicized, and over-sold travel club in the world. It's about as silly a bit of political boondoggling as any American politician has ever devised, and this covers a lot of territory. It is a tragic fact, however, that the agency has been painted in such altruistic and romantic colors that few taxpayers have had the courage or energy to oppose it. Unless United States citizens do start howling pretty soon, we stand in danger of having hung around our neck another multi-billion dollar federal bureau for all time.

Prof. Sennholz discussed the agency in a recent issue of a magazine called "Christian Economics." The title of his article was "Youth for Socialism: The Peace Corps." The article is valuable if for no other reason than the fact it will encourage public discussion of the Peace Corps' value or lack thereof.

"That youth would rally for service in the Corps was to be expected," the professor concedes. "Youth is fascinated by the dream of adventure which the Peace Corps promises its members. Especially many romantically-inclined young college graduates prefer to dream of adventure in foreign lands than to face the daily chore of a professional career. After four years of college work and play, two years of travel at Uncle Sam's expense may be very enticing."

Other volunteers who want to serve their country join religious or charitable organizations with overseas operations, or the military forces or diplomatic corps, the professor points out, but all of these require longer periods of training and service. The Peace Corps does offer a certain degree of convenience.

Prof. Sennholz argues that Peace Corps members serve the cause of socialism because in too many cases their effort is devoted to government agricultural projects, government community programs, government construction of houses, roads, dams, and other government operation of various enterprises. Peace Corps members are employed by the so-called "underdeveloped countries" in precisely the same manner as a socialistic government would employ its labor force, he argues.

Most Americans probably would agree with the professor's conclusion that what the underdeveloped nations of the world need is not socialism, but large doses of competitive enterprise, based on individual initiative and private property.

It is a sad truth that today we have the leadership of the greatest capitalist nation in the world in the hands of those who think socialism is just the right medicine for other nations who suffer from economic and social ailments. Americans prospered and grew strong on System A, and so our leaders prescribe System B for our neighbors. It is this sort of thing that makes some of us wonder what our leaders have in mind for us.

What most of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America need is intense land cultivation, mass production, factories, stores, plantations, banks, and business know-how. They need real engineers, farmers, doctors, teachers, and production experts—and not a bunch of youngsters whose good intentions are a poor substitute for experience.

A good many of the nations to whom U.S. Peace Corps members have been assigned have chased other foreigners out. They have expelled European businessmen, bankers, and technicians. They have expropriated foreign properties and divided the spoils. Many of these young governments lack the talent to operate the facilities they acquired. Are our well-publicized young Peace Corpsmen the answer to their problem?

As a colorful, romantic, and seemingly-altruistic program the Peace Corps may have attracted unthinking support from many citizens. And you can't blame college graduates for looking approvingly upon a government program that offers a couple of years of work in foreign parts prior to the dull routine of jobs, housework, child-raising and mortgages.

But American taxpayers right now have more of these "we can reform the world" projects on their back than they can comfortably carry. If the Peace Corps continues to exist, five years from now it will be 10 times larger and 30 times more expensive than it is today. And its presently-questionable value will be reduced because of the bureaucratic tendency to develop make-work projects to keep a constantly-expanding staff busy.

"Sonny!"

Reprinted by special permission of The Saturday Evening Post.
© 1962 The Curtis Publishing Company.

Ex-Stanford Dean Heads Operations In Puerto Rico

William G. Craig, former dean of men at Stanford University, has been appointed director of Peace Corps operations in Puerto Rico.

William G. Craig

He will be in charge of two camps at which Volunteers receive training before going overseas. He will also oversee training programs at universities there, and a community-development program under which Volunteers work with Puerto Ricans under the supervision of the government.

Craig replaces John Corcoran, who has accepted a position with a management consulting firm to go to Indonesia.

Craig received his doctorate in education from Harvard in 1955. He has been assistant director of admissions at his alma mater, Middlebury College, and dean of students at both Washington and Kansas State Colleges.

In 1961 he received the *Sports Illustrated* Silver Anniversary All-American Football award as an ex-player who has achieved success in his life.

He spent last summer in Northern Rhodesia with an Operation Crossroads student-work project.

Volunteers Set Up 15 Scholarships

Three American Peace Corps Volunteers, who have been teaching English in their spare time at the American University Alumni branch in Chiengmai, have donated their entire AUA earnings toward 15 one-year English scholarships for needy Thai students.

The recipients, who were selected by school headmasters and teachers, include students, medical interns at Chiengmai University, teachers, and one nurse at McCormick Hospital.

The three Volunteers are Peggy Bruton, who teaches English at the Teachers Training College; Charles Cobb, who teaches at the Northern Technical Institute; and Arthur Schweich, who is a technician at the Malaria Control Commission.

ONE THOUSAND BOOKS, donated in the United States, are unpacked on arrival at Queen's School, Enugu, Nigeria, by Volunteer Dorothy Herzberg (Scarsdale, N. Y.) and friends. The books, collected by the Scarsdale Women's Club and shipped to Nigeria by a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be shared with St. Teresa's College, a library, and rural schools.

Stripes You See on the Roads In Nepal May Be on a Tiger

"Incidentally, on our return trip to Hetaura the power wagon, which was just a couple of miles behind us, hit a tiger. Whether it killed him nobody knows, because he disappeared in the tall grass."

The power wagon, a flatbed truck with a winch useful for pulling cars out of streams, apparently was undamaged. But this episode, recounted by Nepal Peace Corps Representative Robert Bates, who had just driven three Volunteers over the rocky road to their sites at Mangalpur, is an indication of the rough and furry life near the top of the world.

Nepal, where 70 Volunteers—55 men and 15 women—have recently started their jobs, lies between China and India. This country, a little smaller than Illinois, is about 500 miles long and 125 wide; it has some plains, some valleys, and many mountains.

Abundance of Peaks

In fact, Nepal contains or shares with its neighboring countries nearly half of Asia's mountains higher than 23,000 feet, including Mount Everest, which at 29,028 is the world's highest peak.

About 14 of the Volunteers there are attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, either helping to train technicians or serving as assistants to government farm managers or extension agents.

About 20 Volunteers are teaching science, English, economics, and political science at nine colleges, eight of them at the capital city, Kathmandu (the Nepalese use the *h*). The rest of the Volunteers are teaching home economics, science, vocational agriculture, and shop work in secondary schools.

Training in U.S.

For this rugged land, the Volunteers trained for two months at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and then went on for a month of conditioning at Outward Bound Camp, Marble, Col.

The experience at Marble, situated 10,000 feet up in the Rockies, led to comments of "overtrained" when the Volunteers reached Nepal: there the highest Volunteer is up only about 7000 feet.

But the conditioning at Marble has stood the Volunteers in good stead. Nepal is a land of few roads and few pack animals. The best and most reliable way to travel is by foot. Freight—including Volunteers' baggage—travels on the backs of porters, capable of bearing loads of up to 150 pounds for long distances over rough terrain.

20-Mile Trek

The Volunteers at Tansen are about a 20-mile trek from the nearest transportation.

The "most remote" Volunteer is a man working at the Dhankuta Agriculture Farm at Chungwang, about six miles from the nearest Volunteers and 25 miles from the nearest transportation at Dharan Bazar.

Study Is Ordered on Domestic Service Corps

President Kennedy has named a Cabinet-level committee to explore the feasibility of establishing a domestic volunteer-service program similar to the Peace Corps operation abroad. The program would assist communities with their social problems.

The President asked the group to report by Jan. 1. If the report endorses the idea, a legislative bill to set up the new program probably will be sent to the new session of Congress.

The group is headed by Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Its other members are Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz; Interior Secretary Stewart Udall; Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Anthony Celebrezze; Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver; Housing Administrator Robert Weaver, and David Bell, recently named as administrator of the Agency for International Development.

President Kennedy asked the committee to study objectives, training requirements, recruiting potential, and costs involved in such a program.

A preliminary report on a domestic volunteer program already has been prepared by a staff committee under Attorney General Kennedy. The report said that domestic volunteers could be used in helping states and communities in mental hospitals, slum schools, migrant-labor camps, mental hospitals, urban health and recreation centers, Indian reservations, and correctional institutions.

The staff study visualizes a program of 2000-5000 volunteers. They would be paid living expenses but no salary, and would receive after their tours of duty some mustering-out pay. Local communities would be expected to pay about a third of the cost.

The study foresees that local communities—not the federal government—would initiate the projects and direct them.

A model for the President's group study is the District of Columbia's Urban Service Corps, a two-year-old army of volunteer workers assisting schools in programs aimed at curbing juvenile delinquency and at helping talented children.

Thus far, the Service Corps has utilized the volunteer services of more than 500 social workers, teachers, physicians, housewives, businessmen, and college students in varied projects that have reached more than 5000 Washington children.

PEACE CORPS
AROUND THE WORLD

OVERSEAS	
Afghanistan	9
Bolivia	70
Brazil	143
British Honduras	34
Cameroun	40
Ceylon	38
Chile	100
Colombia	167
Cyprus	22
Dominican Republic	67
Ecuador	166
El Salvador	23
Ethiopia	275
Ghana	115
Honduras	25
India	75
Ivory Coast	31
Iran	43
Jamaica	34
Liberia	90
Malaya	115
Nepal	70
Niger	7
Nigeria	189
N. Borneo/Sarawak	62
Pakistan	121
Peru	204
Philippines	579
St. Lucia	15
Senegal	5
Sierra Leone	125
Somalia	44
Tanganyika	62
Thailand	99
Togo	45
Tunisia	65
Turkey	39
Venezuela	67

TRAINING	
Bolivia	60
Colombia	64
Costa Rica	30
Dominican Republic	118
Ivory Coast	28
Niger	13
Nigeria	134
Nyasaland	47
Morocco	82
Pakistan	41
Philippines	106
Venezuela	28
Senegal	38
Thailand	50
TOTAL IN TRAINING	**862**
TOTAL OVERSEAS	**3,478**
GRAND TOTAL	**4,340**

Estimated figures as of Nov. 30, 1962

Co-op Project

(Continued from page 1)

markets and improve credit availability. The government hopes to effect this unification with the Volunteers' help over the coming two years.

The Dominican Republic plans to accomplish two objectives through the institution of marketing and credit co-operatives: the revitalization of existing markets and the increase of productive land with a diversity of crops. Volunteers working as co-operative assistants will help to develop co-ops alongside Volunteers already instructing co-workers in reforestation and soil conservation methods.

Housing Loans

The savings-and-loan project in Peru will assist in developing low-cost loan programs to enable low-income families to build their own houses or to improve the ones they are in. At present, few families can afford loans because of high interest rates, which often reach 50 per cent on short terms.

With the extension of the Fondo Nacional Para Vivienda, similar to the U.S. Home Loan Bank, loans will be made at 8-10 per cent interest on 25-year mortgages. The 30 Volunteers sent to Peru with the savings-and-loan project will assist in training Peruvians who will administer the new agencies in 10 cities.

Middle-Level Work

During the training of local managers, the Volunteers will work in middle-level capacities: handling appraisals, working at bookkeeping or administrative duties, and developing savings promotions.

The work of Peace Corps community development in Latin America has shown the need to improve economic conditions in the villages. Adequate credit and marketing facilities are recognized as one solution to problems of economic retardation.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE interrupts Volunteer Bob Bryson of Boulder, Col., working as a mechanic in Tunis, Tunisia, when Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver appears at his job site.

LITTLE GYMNASTS meet Shriver and Acting Representative Reuben Simmons in physical education class conducted in Monastir, Tunisia, by Glynn Barr, Volunteer from Earl, Ark.

Shriver Sees Volunteers in East, North Africa

(Continued from page 1)

grams in widely different stages of development. The 35 surveyors, engineers, and geologists assigned there were among the first volunteers to go abroad; the 27 Peace Corps nurses, on the other hand, had been on the job only a month.

In the Somali Republic, Shriver met with four Volunteers who had just opened the first secondary school for women in that country, and he heard the headmaster of a school announce that a classroom was being named for a Peace Corps teacher.

And in Tunisia, he saw young Tunisians—under the tutelage of a Volunteer from Missouri—playing baseball for the first time.

One immediate result of Shriver's tour was his launching of a massive "Books for Africa" campaign here in the United States. The drive aims to gather a million books from American contributors for use in African schools.

Many of the schools Shriver visited lacked even a simple library. In some classrooms, neither teacher nor students had textbooks.

"The biggest single obstacle standing in the way of Peace Corps teachers' making a maximum contribution to education in Africa is a lack of textbooks," he declared on his return.

"By the end of next year, we'll have 3000 Volunteers in Africa, 2000 of them teachers. I want to put 500 books behind each one of those teachers," he said.

NEA May Assist

Shriver said he would ask the National Education Assn. to initiate a campaign through the school systems of the United States to collect surplus textbooks. The NEA would determine that all books collected were usable and would meet specific teaching needs.

To Shriver, one of the most pleasing aspects of his trip was to observe the support that the Peace Corps program was receiving from all levels of society in the host countries.

In Ethiopia, for instance, Emperor Haile Selassie himself has visited Peace Corps classrooms. On meeting Shriver, the emperor said that the Volunteers "seemed happy and were doing a good job."

In other locales, Shriver saw villagers contributing money and labor to help Volunteers build classrooms.

Shriver was accompanied on his Africa tour by Director of Training Joseph Kauffman, Director of Research Joseph Colmen, and Donovan McClure, deputy chief of Public Information.

A Slip in Kiswahili

A Volunteer in Tanganyika received a strange reaction when he wanted to have some friends to dinner.

"I invited a Tanganyikan couple over to the house for (in Kiswahili) 'rice and chicken,'" he reports.

"Why they were reluctant to accept the invitation became clear to me later when I discovered that I had actually invited them for 'sand and chicken.'"

Labor-Pact Clause Praised by Shriver

The National Can Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America recently signed a contract holding what Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver calls the best clause of its kind to date. It guarantees re-employment and other rights to persons who leave jobs with the National Can Corporation to enter Peace Corps service.

Shriver complimented both the company and the union on the agreement and expressed hope that such a clause would be incorporated into all labor contracts.

"Such a pact demonstrates labor and industry's support for the Peace Corps concept and, further, backs the belief that Volunteers will be even more valuable to industry on their return," Shriver said.

The contract clause guarantees all escalator-clause benefits as well as full seniority rights that accumulate during an employee's service with the Peace Corps.

Volunteers a 'New Presence' in El Salvador

By Richard H. Hancock

Richard Hancock is Acting Peace Corps Representative in El Salvador. He holds an M.A. from New Mexico State and a Ph.D. in Hispanic American Studies from Stanford University. He has been executive secretary of the Dona Ana County Farm and Livestock Bureau in Las Cruces, N.M.

There is a new presence in El Salvador which is shaking the traditions of centuries. Peace Corps Volunteers stationed throughout the rural areas of the nation are striving to teach farmers and villagers that a better life is within their grasp.

It is the mission of these Volunteers to help people to realize that this better life need not depend only on such hopelessly expensive modern phenomena as great dams, bridges, seaports, and large factories. Modest but concrete improvements in levels of living are being made available to the poorest areas through the application of common-sense practices which form the basis of modern agriculture the world over.

Arrival Last May

On May 3, 1962, the first Peace Corps Volunteers—20 men and four women arrived—at the invitation of the government of El Salvador, to begin a two-year stint working with various agencies of the Salvadorean Ministry of Agriculture.

Thirteen Volunteers are assigned to the National Extension Service, three to the National School of Agriculture as teachers and researchers, two to the National Experiment Station, one to the Soil Conservation Service, one to the Forest Service, one to the Institute of Rural Colonization, one to a farm-credit organization, and one to the Bureau of Animal Industries. The Volunteers range in age from 21 to 64 years, with the average age between 25 and 26, and they represent 15 states and Puerto Rico.

Highly Skilled

The El Salvador Volunteers have at this writing the highest level of technical skills of any group overseas. The group boasts 2 Ph.D., 2 M.S., and 18 B.S. degrees; one Volunteer interrupted his studies to join the Peace Corps. All Volunteers took Peace Corps training at New Mexico State University, New Mexico's land-grant college.

Agricultural development is of the highest importance in El Salvador, since 61 per cent of its population of 2.5 million is classified as rural and 36 per cent of the gross national product stems from agriculture. Foreign exchange income is largely dependent on agricultural exports. In 1961, coffee and cotton constituted 77 per cent of the total value of exports.

Production Limited

With one of the highest population densities in the Western Hemisphere —almost 300 persons per square mile —El Salvador is severely limited in its food and farm production by the primitive nature of noncommercial agriculture. Land is usually tilled with ox-drawn wooden plows; improved plant varieties, insecticides, herbicides, and fertilizers are in limited use; flood control and irrigation are uncommon in a climatic zone where six months of drought follow six months of excessive rainfall. Although the nation's volcanic soils are rich, the terrain is typically uneven, and erosion is a serious and increasing problem.

The pattern of landholding is uneven; 50 per cent of the total farm area is owned by 1.2 per cent of the nation's farmers, while 80 per cent of the farmers have holdings of less than 12 acres in size, totaling only 12.5 per cent of the total farm area.

Landless Laborers

There are thousands of landless peasants who receive $.60 to $.80 per day as field laborers in an economic structure characterized by massive underemployment and unemployment. Only 40 per cent of farm adults are literate, while 35 per cent of school-age farm children have no opportunity to go to school.

The National Extension Service has 32 agents and assistant agents and 14 home-demonstration agents, stationed in 22 offices throughout El Salvador. They are supported in their efforts by 13 Peace Corps Volunteers: 10 men working as counterparts of the Extension agents and three women serving as home-demonstration agent counterparts. The Volunteers are provided with seven Jeeps to supplement the 11 vehicles already available to the Extension Service.

Live in Villages

Peace Corps Volunteers working with the Extension Service live in their assigned villages in boarding houses or with local families. They receive a living allowance of $120 per month, out of which they are expected to pay all their expenses. All Volunteers work with an Extension counterpart, some specializing in improving farm methods, others in 4-H work, and still others in community development and in associated projects.

In improving farm methods, Zeke Detrick (Horsham, Pa.) and his counterpart have developed and are demonstrating throughout the country a simple haymaking process. Until now, haymaking has not been practiced in El Salvador, despite the lush growth of grasses during the rainy season and the complete absence of feed during much of the dry season.

Richard Moos (Hondo, Tex.) is attacking the same problem through the establishment of trench silos and the introduction of new varieties of grasses.

Forestry Training

Jay Suchland (House Springs, Mo.) is developing a 500-acre forest plot to demonstrate that proper forest management can increase profits while controlling erosion.

An important part of the job of all Volunteers is 4-H work. One of the main problems is that 4-H Club members generally lack money to finance their own projects. Furthermore, there are no funds available for incentive awards, trips, or other usual 4-H functions.

Si Garber (Mt. Joy, Pa.), a 4-H specialist, has undertaken the development of source materials for 4-H work as part of his contribution to Extension work over the next two years.

Lenny Sweeten (Turlock, Cal.) is trying to break the formal pattern of 4-H Club meetings by encouraging more individual participation by members and less control and supervision by agents.

Community Garden

Jim Portman (Coraopolis, Pa.) has established a two-acre community vegetable garden with the dual purpose of providing a project for the 4-H Club and encouraging the inclusion of vegetables in the rural diet, now limited almost exclusively to beans and corn tortillas. He also has a flock of 100 laying hens and an incubator to raise chicks for 4-H projects.

The women Volunteers divide their time between Extension Club work and girls' 4-H projects. When Ruth Burns (Lake Charles, La.), a 64-year-old grandmother, found that the members of her Extension Clubs lacked money to buy sewing materials, she canvassed local merchants and was given material and sewing supplies. She has assurances from friends and church groups in the U.S. for additional supplies as the need arises.

Model Home

Beva Fegley (Lakota, N.D.) has transformed her one-room house with

(Continued on page 8)

DRYING COFFEE BEANS, agricultural extension worker Curtiland Deville (right) of Ville Platte, La., assists Brazilian farmer in 4-H project.

Photos by Peace Corps Photographer Phil Hardberger

TEACHING SEWING is part of home-economics course run by Sharon Pulchin (right) of Green Bay, Wis., at girls' rural boarding school near the town of Curaco, Chile. Sharon spends part of her time at this job, part of her time as dental hygienist in the community.

South America

Health, home economics, agriculture, recreation are some of the fields in which Volunteers in South America are working. More than 1200 Peace Corps workers are broadening horizons for farmers, students, mothers. Pictured here are some of the Peace Corps activities in Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and Venezuela.

TEARS climax two weeks at Venezuela YMCA camp for boy unwilling to go home. Dan Gadra of Buffalo, N. Y., helps to boost the boy's fallen spirits.

PUNCHBALL gives Venezuelan boys at Caracas YMCA first chance at organized sports. Pitcher is Ron Lattanzio of Staten Island, N.Y.

Photo: U818

CENTER OF ATTENTION is this little girl held across her mother's knees during inoculation at health center in Cochabamba, Bolivia. Volunteers Linda Nicolaides (left) of Hillsborough, Cal., and Nancy Turner of Cary, N. C., work in immunization program for children.

El Salvador

(Continued from page 6)

an attached cooking shed into a model home, demonstrating what can be accomplished in homemaking at modest cost with furnishings available to the local people. Margaret Shutzbaugh (Paris, Ill.) is showing rural people how to make their one-room shacks more livable through the installation of partitions and the treating of dirt floors with a paste of ashes, dirt, and cactus juice to make a hard, clean, level surface.

Juan Reyes Soto (Humacao, Puerto Rico), working in four communities, is attempting to inspire the people to solve their problems through town council-type meetings, and is teaching them that through faith in themselves and in their neighbors they can create a dynamic community.

Latrine Program

In one small village of 110 families, there was only one latrine. Explaining the dangers of lack of sanitation, Juan has persuaded the villagers to embark on a latrine-building project, with the ultimate goal of at least 25 latrines for the village.

The development of recreational programs has been an important part of the Volunteers' work. From the time that young people finish their school requirements—sixth grade—until they reach adulthood and can find work, there is nothing for them to do. Volunteers are attempting to develop team sports: soccer, baseball, basketball, volleyball. Tony Bellotti (Staten Island, N.Y.) has made arrangements with the Mid Island Babe Ruth League and Mid Island Little League, Staten Island, N.Y., to furnish uniforms and equipment for a baseball team.

Mountain Climbing

Bob O'Leary (Meriden, Conn.) has organized 4-H excursions and has led groups in climbing El Salvador's second-highest volcano, San Vicente, presently inactive.

Several Volunteers show movies in the evenings, using the U.S. Information Service's sound truck and projector. Along with many other activities, Russ Studebaker (Pampa, Tex.) is teaching weaving, hoping to turn this recreational activity into a profitable occupation for young people in his village. Jim Portman has developed a "do-it-yourself" rag-rug kit following an old Pennsylvania Mennonite pattern, for nation-wide distribution to hospitals and sanatoriums for occupational therapy.

The Volunteers assigned to the National School of Agriculture, a federally-supported boys' school providing vocational agriculture training slightly beyond the level of a U.S. high school, combine field demonstration, research, and teaching.

FUTURE FARMERS of El Salvador gather around Volunteer Juan Reyes Soto, their 4-H adviser. Juan, whose home is in Humacao, Puerto Rico, has started a variety of self-help projects in four rural Salvadorean communities.

Teaching, Working

Mary McNichol (Boston, Mass.) teaches bacteriology part time—lecturing in Spanish—and works part time in research in the animal pathology laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture. Mary has an M.S. in bacteriology.

Bill Dahnke (Porterfield, Wis.), a Ph.D. in soils from Cornell, divides his time between the soils lab of the National Experiment Station and the School of Agriculture. He has developed a method of determining the organic phosphorus levels of local soils, a process vainly sought by Central American scientists for years. Thanks to Bill's achievement, more precise recommendations can be made for phosphorus applications to Central American soil.

Farm-Shop Teacher

Willie Wales (Iron River, Mich.) came to the Peace Corps with 10 years' experience as a factory representative for New Holland Equipment Co. He is helping in the school's farm shop, training students in the proper repair and maintenance of all kinds of farm equipment. Local farm-machinery dealers, at Willie's behest, have donated parts to assist in the repair of some of the school's equipment.

Tom Tisdell (Woonsocket, R.I.) and Bob Agonia (Garden Grove, Cal.) are assigned to the National Experiment Station. Tom is devoting most of his time to experimental work with herbicides, especially weed controls in rice cultivation. Tom has a Ph.D. in horticulture from Rutgers.

Insect Hunter

Bob, working with the entomology section, is traveling all over the nation helping farmers to solve insect problems. He is also developing 4-H projects for the collection and mounting of insects for display in each county agent's office.

Steve Cockerham (Elwood, Ind.) and Mike Moore (Lansing, Mich.) are working with the Department for the Conservation of National Resources. Steve is surveying for contour terracing and other soil-conservation practices. Mike, an experienced forester, is participating in a reforestation and reclamation project in El Salvador's pine forests along the Honduran frontier.

3 Work Alone

Dan Dick (Spivey, Kan.), Barry Klein (Asbury Park, N.J.) and Gayle Kantack (Clifton, Kan.), are the only Volunteers in their respective organizations. Dan is assigned to ABC, a newly-organized farm-credit bank designed to aid small farmers. He is working with his counterpart as a credit supervisor, evaluating the borrowing capacity of farmers and advising them on increasing the efficiency of their farming operations.

Barry Klein is with the Institute of Rural Colonization, an organization engaged in the resettlement of landless peasants on co-operative farms. Barry works with consumer co-ops

(Continued on page 9)

Public's Interest In Peace Corps Still Runs High

Public interest in serving with the Peace Corps continues to flourish.

A total of 2566 persons submitted Peace Corps questionnaires during October. This was 2½ times the number received in the same month last year, and was the third highest monthly total on record.

Despite the response, the Peace Corps still has unfilled requests for engineers, for persons with farm skills, and for those who can teach mathematics or science.

Many businesses, school boards, labor organizations, and professional associations are encouraging their employees or members to take leaves of absence for Peace Corps service.

Free to All Volunteers

Publications available free to Peace Corps Vounteers are: Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalog; *Compost Science*, and *Downbeat*, the popular-music magazine.

Please order by household and address requests to:

Pat Kennedy
Volunteer Field Support
Peace Corps—Room 816
Washington 25, D.C.

El Salvador

(Continued from page 8)

and has been active in adult-education programs.

Specialist in Animals

Gayle Kantack, a specialist in the field of animal husbandry and artificial insemination, is assigned to the Bureau of Animal Industries. He is participating in a nation-wide livestock improvement program, advising farmers on the care and handling of imported purebred animals and aiding in the establishment of an artificial breeding program.

The El Salvador Peace Corps Volunteers are not performing miracles; they are merely proving once again the Biblical adage that man's salvation lies within himself. No amount of foreign aid can transform a nation whose citizens are submerged in the apathy of centuries.

The Peace Corps in El Salvador is attacking the problem of human misery at its roots; first, by instilling into the minds of the people the desire for a better life, and then, by providing them with concrete examples of how this better life may be reached.

Training Site for Volunteers, Others Opens in Putney, Vt.

Sandanona, the Experiment in International Living training center for Peace Corps and other overseas projects, was dedicated Oct. 20 in Putney, Vt., by Experiment President Gordon Boyce.

Sandanona is an old mansion recently bought and converted into classrooms, language laboratory, and dormitory space for Experiment members and foreign students—and some future Peace Corps trainees.

The Experiment, which manages young-visitors-abroad exchanges and foreign-student orientation, operates the only private international training center of its kind in the U.S.

Shriver Telegram

Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver expressed in a telegram his appreciation of the new Experiment training center. Shriver himself spent two summers abroad as a member of the Experiment—1938 in France and 1939 in Germany.

Volunteers for several Peace Corps projects have trained at Experiment headquarters: East Pakistan (also administered abroad by the Experiment), Venezuela YMCA, Chile YWCA, Venezuela university teachers, and Dominican Republic community-development workers who are presently training for a February departure.

Peru, Bolivia Groups

Peru and Bolivia Volunteers also have studied in Putney while waiting out departure delays. Several additional groups are scheduled to train at the Experiment in the future.

At the dedication a maple tree was planted on the grounds, the first of several to be planted—one for each Peace Corps project trained in Putney—to form an avenue of Maples for Peace.

Chuckles From the Mailbag

The following excerpts are from application forms and from references of Volunteers and would-be Volunteers received by the Peace Corps Division of Selection:

Job Description: "Connector of steel girdles."

"I've never had a fiscal examination."

"First, I thought you had to be an English major to teach English; then I learned different."

"I'm quite prolific, but haven't developed any particular skill in anything."

"About emotion, he can take it or leave it."

Reference about garbage collector "He seems to be down in the dumps some of the time"

"And when he was in the mental hospital with T. B. . . . ."

Area preference: "Europe—Rome, Germany, London, Hawaii. I would prefer these countries because of their higher cultures and more scenic travel areas."

What do you hope to accomplish: "I need, want, and must have a job."

"Socially she can mix with the masses as well as the classes."

"His kindness and understanding . . . illicit warm feelings."

"Hasn't been arrested as yet."

Primary skills: "I don't remember."
What do you hope to accomplish by serving in the Peace Corps: "Peace."

Reference about former secretary: "She worked as a secretary one semester, only occasional oral contact."

"There are two ways to do things, her way and the wrong way."

"He can just about carry on a conversation with anything that comes up."

Primary Skills: "Jack of all trades—I wish I could be the master of one."

"These are the people whom I feel know me best. If you would like another list of people who do not know me as well, but are in more important positions, please let me know."

"Applicant appears to be making good strides developing from a shy, self-conscious girl into a persevering self-confident lad."

"Thirty minute visit to Canada, it was a pleasure trip."

In what capacity have you known her: "First as an annoyance, later as a sister-in-law."

"Knowing that human nature is a necessity. . . ."

"Recently her folks have been working, but before that her father was a minister."

"Although he shakes a little, I feel he is very emotionally stable."

"I have seen her react favorably when her hand was mashed in a car door."

"Wants to go to West Africa—did graduate study in Oriental History."

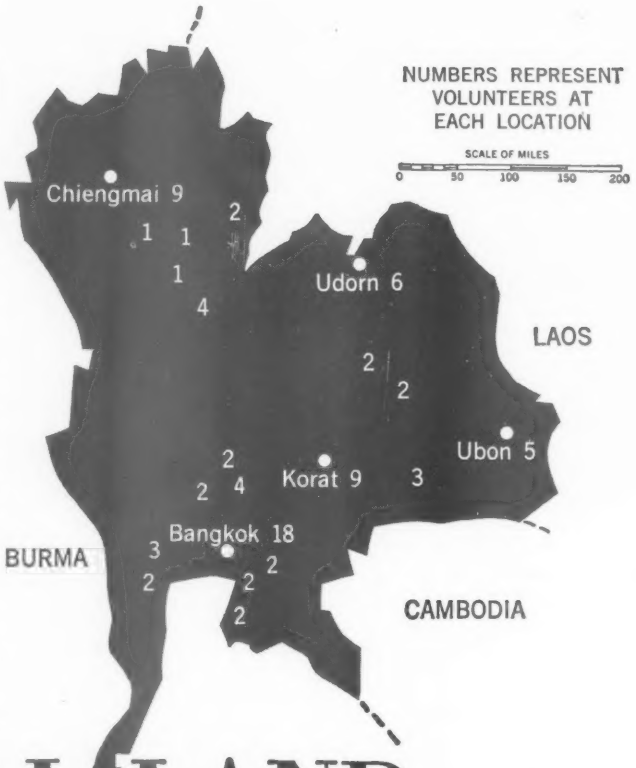
"We feel we have known him for a sufficient length of time to have noticed any serious weak link in his armor, and we have found one."

"Even police patrolmen that have arrested him in past years stated they like him."

"I have some reservations about the Peace Corps, none about the candidate."

Thailand Section

Articles in the following section on Thailand were written by Volunteers working with an editorial committee consisting of Robert and Peggy Bruton, Alan and Judith Guskin, and Robert Johnson, chairman.



a volunteer in THAILAND

By Robert B. Johnson

"Honorable foreigner comes from where?" the young villager asked in Thai as I jumped out the huge, double-rotor helicopter. "Honorable foreigner comes from where, indeed," I wondered as I sank slowly up to my knees in the mud and water of the flooded rice field.

I could think of several answers in English, but fortunately my rather formal Thai vocabulary didn't cover them. So I summoned what Thai I could remember before I went under, and said simply, "I come from a province in the direction that the sun arises, from the king's city of the lotus."

"Why have you come to our village?"

Again I thought of several Anglo-Saxon expressions before I said in Thai, "Flying machine has run out of gas."

"Oh," he said and sloshed off across the field to discuss the situation with his friends.

A young girl waded up. "Do you speak Thai?" she asked in English.

"Like a fish, like a snake," I said in Thai, using an expression that's stale but nevertheless guaranteed for a laugh.

"Where do you go?" she asked, changing to Thai.

Attempt in Thai

I wondered if I could explain it all in Thai. I thought I'd try. "In the flying machine," I began, "there are many people . . . important people. There's the American ambassador and his wife. There's the Peace Corps Representative in Thailand. We are travelling around Thailand with the Director of the Peace Corps, who is here on a visit from America. Do you understand Peace Corps?"

She shook her head.

"Peace Corps is an organization of volunteers who come from America to work in Thailand."

"Oh," she said. "President Kennedy's men."

"Er, yes," I said. There was a pause. I tried to think of something to say. Then I came out with, "Do you know President Kennedy?"

"I have not yet met him, but many radios speak of him, of course."

"Of course," I said, and began to grope for some more small talk. Finally I said, "Mr. Shriver, the man with whom we travel, is brother-in-law of President Kennedy."

"Then he is an important man."

"Yes, he is an important man."

"Where is he now?"

"His flying machine did not run out of gas. He is flying to Korat."

There was another pause. This time she broke it. "Can you speak English?" she asked.

"Yes," I said, finally giving up the Thai. "I teach English at Ubon Teachers College."

She was quiet. I realized I had spoken too fast. I repeated myself, more slowly.

"Will you teach me English?"

I looked around. A crowd of about 30 children had gathered. "Yes," I said. "What do you want to learn?"

"I want to learn to speak."

"All right. We can talk together."

By this time, the American ambassador, his wife, Peace Corps Representative Glenn Ferguson, and others from the helicopter were engaged in

Robert Johnson of East Hampden, Me., teaches English at Ubon Teachers College.

similar conversations of their own. And so it went during the five hours necessary to get fuel from Korat.

This incident is perhaps not typical of the average Volunteer's life in Thailand, but it bears certain resemblances. We rarely—I might say *never*, if it weren't for Shriver's visit—go places by helicopter. But wherever we do go, we are asked for English lessons.

We rarely set down in the middle of a rice field with the American ambassador. But wherever we do go, we are received with genuine hospitality. On the Night of the Helicopter, for example, the villagers immediately asked us if we had eaten dinner. When told that we hadn't, they went off to their houses to prepare us a meal.

With occasional exceptions, such as Shriver's visit, life for the Volunteer in Thailand is rather unspectacular.

Wherever we are, whatever we do, we find ourselves closely involved in the day-to-day life of the institutions in which we teach or work. The glamour of living half-way around the world in a strange country has worn off. Life has become routine, even dull at times.

Such excitement as there is comes from an occasional party with our Thai colleagues, or a trip, often with students or Thai friends, during vacations.

After Glamour

But when the glamour wears off, something else comes to take its place. This something else is a sense of being at home, of being at ease in Thailand. Things cease to be strange. You find yourself, often to your own surprise, adopting Thai methods of doing things. Those of us who are English teachers sometimes even find ourselves, to our dismay, making typical Thai errors when we speak English.

Of course, we haven't completely become members of Thai society, and probably never will.

In the first place, during many years of contact with the West, Thai society has generally assigned *farang* (Americans and Europeans) to a position outside the highly mobile, but also highly structured, social pyramid.

When we arrived, most Thais were surprised to discover that we knew we should *wai* (bow with the hands in prayer position) to our superiors. Some liked it, some laughed (in Thailand, often an expression of embarrassment), and some told us frankly that *farang* should not *wai*.

Gradually, each Volunteer worked out his own answer to the problem so that today there are probably as many answers to the problem as there are Volunteers here.

Essentially American

In the second place, most of us will not become complete members of Thai society because we can't. We have our own culture, our own traditions. For many of us, the experience of living in Thailand has brought an increased understanding of what it means to be an American, a Westerner, a *farang*. To change these basic attitudes and become Thai would be difficult, if not impossible.

I was talking to a fellow teacher at my school the other day. "You like it here, don't you?" she said. I told her I did—very much. I described some of the things I like and also some of the things I find hard to accept. We talked about these for a while.

Then, quite suddenly, she asked, "Are you going to become a Thai citizen?" I didn't answer for a few minutes. I didn't want to risk offense with a blunt no. A blunt no wouldn't have been accurate anyway, because I

UNDER PARASOL, Sargent Shriver meets Thai students and Volunteer John McLean of Detroit, who is at Teachers College ot Mahasarakham.

could see myself living in Thailand permanently—but as an American.

So instead of saying no, I began a discussion of cultural differences. It's still going on as she and I meet from time to time. I'm learning more and more about Thai ways of thinking, and I hope she is learning something about American ways.

A few days after our first discussion she said, "Well, if you don't think you can honestly become a Thai, why don't you become a Buddhist monk for a while?"

In Thai, the word for "sometime" and the word for "maybe" are the same. I answered her with that.

Assignments Unsure

Last January, when the first group of Volunteers arrived, many of us received the impression that the Thai government wasn't exactly sure what to do with us.

We had assignments, to be sure. But on arriving at our posts, we sometimes found our superiors a little unsure of what we were doing there. On the other hand, some of us were also a little unsure of what we were doing there.

I believe that this situation has now changed. Some of the first group found jobs for themselves; some were given jobs. All are now busy. In September, as the second group arrived at Bangkok airport, it seemed to me that there was less hesitation, both on the part of the Volunteers and on the part of the Thais.

As we were waiting for the airplane carrying the new group of Volunteers, I was talking to an official from the Ministry of Education. "The Thais are very happy to have the Peace Corps here," he said. "We are very happy that more of your group are coming."

ALL IN THAI, teacher Sally Davis of Summit, N.J., and carpenter David Burger of Edgar, Wis., talk with farmers bound for market in Chachoengsao, central Thailand. In the background is Seminor House, where the Peace Corps team spent first weeks in training before assignment.

Peace Corps In Thailand

Ninety-nine Peace Corps Volunteers are now on duty in Thailand; 79 are in various educational fields, 20 in health programs.

The 45 Volunteers of Group I, following 12 weeks of training at the University of Michigan, arrived in Bangkok in January, 1962. The 54 Volunteers of Group II, also trained at Michigan, arrived in Bangkok in late September. Group III, numbering about 50, is in training at the University of Washington and will, on arrival in Thailand in February, teach English-as-a-foreign-language at provincial primary and secondary schools.

The Volunteers in educational fields are teaching English-as-a-foreign-language at universities, teacher-training colleges, and secondary schools (33 Volunteers), working as vocational instructors and English teachers in trade and technical schools (12), teaching physical education and coaching sports in universities and secondary schools (14), serving as vocational agriculture instructors (13), and teaching a variety of subjects ranging from chemistry to law and accounting at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok (seven).

The majority of the 20 Volunteers working in health programs are assigned as laboratory technicians in provincial hospitals. The remainder serve as either laboratory technicians or entomologists in the Malaria Control Program.

The Volunteers are working in 33 locations, including Bangkok: 18 Volunteers in the northern part of Thailand, 37 in the central portion (including Bangkok), 27 in the northeast, and 17 in the south.

SAMLAW DRIVERS in Chachoengsao offer Volunteer Harvey Price encouraging smiles and helpful gestures along with directions in Thai. These cycle rickshaws carry passengers quickly and cheaply.

I DATE A THAI

Harvey Price of San Francisco, Cal., is an instructor in law and accounting at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

By Harvey Price

I met her, an attractive Thai who speaks no English, in downtown Bangkok. I started talking to her and she was quite friendly. She was waiting to meet her older brother. She suggested that I write down her name and phone number. I didn't ask for it—she offered it. She asked me to call her.

There is no dating of the Western sort in Thailand. Normally young men and women go out together only in large groups. I decided to experiment, however.

A few days later I called and asked her out. She asked me if I was going to bring anyone with me. When I replied no, she seemed pleased.

Rendezvous Set

She said she would come alone also. She told me not to tell anyone I was meeting her. Our rendezvous was to be in the lobby of a theater. The date was for 6 p.m.

I arrived at the theater a little early. At 6 p.m. she arrived. She immediately asked me if I had told anyone about our meeting. I assured her I had not.

Having established the complete secrecy of our date, we then proceeded out of the lobby, into the street. I followed her, having no idea where she was taking me.

Mysterious Ride

We walked about a block, and then she said we should take a bus. I agreed, and we climbed aboard. We rode for about 15 minutes, then got off the bus and continued walking. I still had no idea where she was taking me.

It was then we approached a yellow bus.

"This will take you home," she said. "It's starting to get dark. I have to get home before my older brother . . . Goodbye . . . Thank you."

In a state of confusion, I got on the yellow bus. I glanced at my watch. It was 6:20 p.m.

By Raft and Jeep to Malaria

Roy Furumizo of Honolulu is an entomologist and Arthur Schweich of St. Louis is a laboratory technician at the Chiengmai Malaria Eradication Center.

By Roy Furumizo and Arthur Schweich

Thailand Peace Corps Volunteers, working as entomologists and laboratory technicians, are assisting in the work of the four regional headquarters of the National Malaria Eradication Project.

In the past, malaria has been the greatest single cause of sickness, debility, and death in this country. Eradication here is complicated, because the predominantly rural population is highly mobile and is difficult to reach by car.

The highest incidence of the disease is in the hilly areas, where stream conditions are ideal for *Anopheles minimum*, the principal vector. The lowest incidence is in the central plain around Bangkok.

We are stationed in Chiengmai, nearly 400 miles north of Bangkok. Chiengmai is the northern provincial capital and the second largest city in Thailand.

Prevalent in Country

In the city itself, malaria is no longer a problem. But in the surrounding countryside, it is prevalent. Our work usually takes us to these rural hills and river valleys. On one survey we had to navigate the Mae Ping River by raft.

A rugged, five-hour jeep trip took us to our point of departure. We spent the night at the village chief's home, and in the morning, prepared to board the rafts. They were made entirely of bamboo and thatch leaf. They were 20 feet long and six feet wide, with a covered center portion that housed all our raftboard activities.

Before pushing off, we made blood and spleen examinations of the village children. Suspected malaria cases were given chloroquine and pyrimethamine pills. Giving the pills was not easy; they are large to swallow and very bitter.

After a breakfast of fried rice, raw eggs, and Thai-style coffee (black opaque), we assembled on the sandy bank of the river for a short sacrificial ceremony.

Ritual Performed

The village chief performed the ritual as we all sat watching. He sipped some *mekhong*, the native whiskey, directly from a bottle and said a few words in his native tongue, Northern Thai or Lao.

He appeared to wish us, "Drink well on your voyage." Then he offered a pig to the spirit gods and uttered a few more words. Simultaneously we raised our hands to *wai* to him. The *wai* is a polite form of greeting, made by placing the hands palm to palm and raising them towards the face with a slight bowing of the head.

Later we were told that the sacrifice of the pig was performed to honor the Peace Corps Vounteers and to ensure a safe and joyous raft trip.

Our party consisted of two high officials of the malaria eradication program, a doctor from the Chiengmai Medical School, a registered nurse, a technician, two technical aides, and two of us Volunteers.

Rafts, Huts, Thickets

When everyone had climbed aboard, the polemen strained on their poles to guide the rafts into the current. Once caught in the current, the rafts glided quietly between the banks lined with bamboo huts and thorn-and-bamboo thickets.

After a few hours of floating, we were deep in the jungle—magnificent teak forests, raintrees, and rolling hills.

Down the river's tortuous course, the rafts were guided skillfully over small waterfalls and gentle rapids. From the deep jungle foliage, we could hear birds and monkeys chattering.

As we came to each village, the technicians paddled canoes to shore and, within an hour, rejoined the rafts with blood smears and other information. The speed, efficiency, and accuracy of these technicians was very impressive.

Overnight Camping

Our overnight camps were on flat, sandy areas where we could stretch out comfortably to sleep. We obtained drinking water by digging a hole near the river's edge and collecting the clear water that filtered through the sand. Then we boiled it or added halazone tablets.

Meals consisted of an assortment of salted eggs, pork, and fish; fried pork and fish; boiled and sticky rice; pork soup; pickled cucumbers and ginger; coffee, tea, and fruit.

Using ourselves as bait, we went with the malaria technicians each night to make mosquito collections along the river banks and up in the foothills. This activity was only the first step in this routine malaria survey. After collection, the mosquitoes must be identified, and all of the anopheline type must be dissected for malaria parasites.

Blood smears are collected, stained, and examined. Spleen examinations must be made of children (splenic enlargement is typical of malaria victims). Suspected cases must be treated

MALARIA PILLS are a new experience for little girl, who receives them warily from Volunteer Arthur Schweich, on tour of villages with Thai medical team working to eradicate the disease.

Thai farmer poses.

with antimalarial drugs. Public information on malaria prevention must be prepared and field records maintained.

In this way, areas to be resprayed with residual DDT are selected, and any malaria foci in the isolated villages of the Mae Ping Valley can be treated.

Journey by Jeep

After five days afloat, we reached Sam Gaw, where we climbed into jeeps for the journey home to Chiengmai.

Another focus of our work is hill-tribe villages, unhappily not accessible by raft. One Karen tribe village with which we are working is 92 miles north of Chiengmai on an old logging road, spotted with washed-out bridges and fallen trees. A good jeep and a lot of determination are needed to get there.

On our first trip, to survey the village, we were accompanied by a missionary who spoke Karen—an extremely valuable asset, as we were to learn in succeeding weeks. We went first to the headman's house, where we were to spend the night. His house was larger than all others in the village, but of the same design. It was all bamboo except for the stilts on which it stood and the sharply pitched roof of thatched leaves.

As is the Karen custom, we first were served a meal of rice and bamboo shoots and then began discussing our project. It was simple enough, we thought, and the headman agreed. We had only to take a drop of blood from the finger of each person in the village, examine the drops to see who had malaria, treat any cases, and give the rest of the people malaria suppressants.

A Trip on Foot

The next day we began to survey the area. This included a trip on foot to two neighboring villages and to the rice fields. Unlike most hill tribes, the Karen in this area have learned the art of wet rice-farming and were busy planting their fields.

The Karen are a short people, shorter than the Thais, and confirmed smokers. It is a common sight to see women with short pipes in their mouths. Many also chew betel nut and some of the men are opium addicts. They must bargain for opium, since they live at too low an altitude to cultivate it.

On our second visit to the village, the missionary was again along. This time we had a work party and began to take blood samples and distribute suppressant pills. We examined 46 persons. Nine had malaria.

With the missionary doing most of the talking, things went well. It was on the next trip that the troubles began. We had been assured that a number of persons in the village spoke the Northern Thai dialect. Since the Thais in our party all spoke it, we should have had no trouble.

We soon found, however, the Karen weren't the linguists we had been told they were. To find one of the infected children took 15 minutes of talk with four or five mothers.

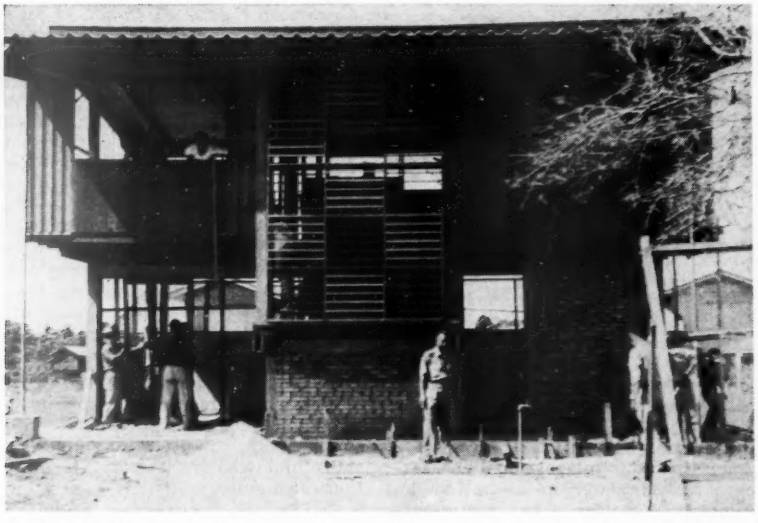
Four Tongues at Once

At times we had four languages (plus gestures) going at once: Thai, Northern Thai, Karen, and English. The child was hard to find, but find him we did. We also found seven persons who had not been there when we first visited. Two of them had malaria.

This is the pattern which is being repeated with each successive visit. But we are beginning to know one another now, and communication somehow seems easier.

Fewer of the children are afraid of us. Candy seems to make children more co-operative everywhere, and a pill goes down much more quickly when followed by a fruit drop.

ISOLATED VILLAGE of hill tribe near Chiengmai in northern Thailand is visited by Volunteers Robert Cumming, Keiko Hiramoto, and Peggy and Robert Bruton, accompanied by Thai friends.



STUDENT PROJECT is this faculty house built by boys at the Technical Institute at Songkhla for occupancy by Volunteers Jack Reynolds of Downey, Cal., and Daniel Cory of Brooklyn, N.Y.

When They Ask You To Teach English

Gerald Shogren of Lindsborg, Kan., is a teacher at the Chiengmai Technical Institute.

By Gerald Shogren

Stop in at the Northern Technical Institute at Chiengmai and you'll find a couple of Volunteers stumbling along at the difficult task of teaching English. It's not our primary job, but it's one we were asked to do when we arrived at the school. So we're doing our best.

Our primary purpose here is to teach in the shops. But the shops have plenty of qualified teachers, and the English department can use the help of native speakers as pronunciation and conversation guides. Therefore, we're teaching English, too.

English teaching sounded easy at first. But then I got to thinking about the members of our first Peace Corps group in Thailand who had had many hours of training for teaching English. Maybe it wouldn't be so easy.

Now, after several months of school, I would say that the job itself isn't too difficult. But it is difficult to believe that the long hours of classroom work are bringing any results.

Our school has 430 students and 67 teachers. It offers three-year courses in business, electricity, auto mechanics, carpentry, machine shop, building trades, industrial arts, and masonry. Most of the students are from 17 to 20.

After graduation, students often have difficulty in finding a job. A Thai businessman likes to have his sons take over his business, so apprenticeship learning is more popular than technical education.

Good students from our school have an opportunity for advanced study at the Bangkok Technical Institute after graduation. Bangkok Tech graduates become teachers in regional technical schools, such as the one I teach in. Others become teachers in primary schools. But many are unable to find work, so they return to the farms from which they came.

Carpentry Shop

Our entire school was built by the U.S. Agency for International Development. We have two large shops and a classroom building. The carpentry shop is very well equipped. The machines are all first-rate, heavy-duty, American equipment.

Much of my time is spent in the carpentry shop helping other teachers or students, working on projects for the school, or trying to explain books and manuals written in English.

Chief projects turned out by our shop are school furniture and houses for teachers on the campus. Houses are built as joint projects of carpentry, masonry, and electrical students. Each student works in his specialty on the house. In furniture projects, metal-shop students make frames for the desks and chairs, and wood-shop students do the rest.

The auto, machine, and electrical shops are housed in the second shop building. These shops have more difficulty in finding projects of value for their students. Students in the machine shop make hammers, punches, and clamps; but the material is so poor that the tools are often useless.

These students become quite proficient in their fields, but after graduation most have difficulty in finding a job using similar machines. Machines such as these the school has are very expensive, so few shops in this area have them. Northern Thailand is making progress in this area but it's very slow.

The teachers here are, I'm sure, among the easiest people in the world to get along with. Most of them, like us Volunteers, are single and in their 20s, so we have many common interests. We have casual and very friendly relationships with all of them, both in work and in leisure time.

Although we were disappointed at first not to be filling the jobs we were trained to do, we feel that as English teachers we are answering a definite need in Chiengmai.

BIKE-BRELLA was rigged up with piece of bamboo by Volunteer Gerald Shogren, who found disconcerting the Thai practice of riding with one hand on handlebar, one hand on umbrella. "This keeps the rain off my glasses and the sun out of my eyes," he says of his invention.

HELPFUL INSTRUCTOR assisted Volunteer Robert Cumming of Davidson, N.C., during in-country training. Robert now serves as an English teacher at Chulalongkorn University.

University Teachers? —They Also Serve

Alan Guskin is an instructor in educational research and Judith Guskin is an instructor in English at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. The Guskins are from Asbury Park, N.J.

By Alan and Judith Guskin

Who are you, Peace Corps Volunteer/Bangkok? You are not who you thought you would be: a pick-and-shovel type with callused hands. You've lost a little weight, but you're living in quarters as comfortable as any in the States.

You're a teacher; you know that. But why here? Why were you sent to this modern university where you are surrounded by highly intelligent Western-trained people who appear not to be in dire need of help? What, after all, are you doing here?

These are questions that those of us in Bangkok asked ourselves many times during our first months in Thailand. After 11 months here, we still don't have all the answers. But we do feel that our jobs are important.

Not Savior Role

We didn't come here to "save" Thailand. We didn't come to fulfill all its needs. We didn't come because there are not enough Americans in Bangkok. We didn't come to advise the Thais how to set up a new university. Although the vaguely felt need for which they asked us to come has not been defined, we do feel we can make a contribution.

We came to Chulalongkorn University because this was one of the best places to use our skills, and because these were very important students to teach.

Here we could help train people who would perhaps be able to replace us when we leave; here we could help train people who would themselves be teachers, and many of whom would be teachers of teachers. Isn't work of this kind an important goal of the Peace Corps?

Two months ago, the Peace Corps sponsored an international conference on manpower needs in the developing countries. The main concern was not good-will images but an analysis of what jobs need to be done and what people are needed to do them. Perhaps the Peace Corps can supply some of these people. And if universities abroad are found to need help, perhaps the Peace Corps can help supply teachers.

Peace Corps Volunteers who are professionals work alongside the staff in the university; they are not advisers. They should teach, be paid the same salary as their colleagues, and should not worry about how they can be more uncomfortable or how they can "make a greater sacrifice."

They should, instead, concentrate on communicating their ideas and skills to the people who are asking for these skills and who must adapt them to their own culture.

In Thailand, there is increasing emphasis on education, but the increasing numbers of high-school graduates will not all find places at the universities. One or two universities already are forced to hold classes of more than a hundred students.

Each year, more and more potential technicians and professionals are being denied entrance. Unless the students are wealthy, they can't afford to study abroad. Perhaps they could be trained at home if additional teachers were available to them. Perhaps they soon could replace the foreign teachers.

ORNATE DECORATION marks gable and three-level roof of Faculty of Arts building at Chulalongkorn University. Seven Volunteers serve as teachers at Chulalongkorn, Thailand's largest university.
Office of the Thai Public Relations Attaché

Of all the students who have graduated from the Faculty of Education at Chulalongkorn University, almost one half have taken jobs as instructors in teacher-training colleges or as principals or assistant principals of schools. This means that they will help train the future teachers of Thailand.

If we are talking of the effect of the Peace Corps project, if we are talking about aiding the development of Thai education, if we are talking about the future of Thailand, are we not correct in saying that we may play an important role if we teach these students?

Rapid Changes

The present for Thailand's students is an anxious and rapidly changing time; the university is the place where the traditions of the past are set side by side with new and conflicting ideas. Having been taught by American-educated Thais (who themselves must resolve their American education with the realities of Thailand), and having read books in English about American educational methods, these students will find themselves teaching in traditional Thai schools, often supervised by government officials who have a background more conservative than theirs.

The students speak about "modern methods" and about "improvement" but the hows and whats of change are difficult questions. Their dreams and desires are many, but so are their conflicts and frustrations.

These university students are the future leaders of Thailand: the people who will lead the government, the people who will supervise other teachers, the people who will teach the future technicians and professionals of Thailand.

Help Them to Dream

Can we not help to teach them? Can we not help them dream? Can we not talk with them and give them ideas and other viewpoints which may help them to make better decisions in the future? Can we not try to help them with some of their problems related to the development of their country? And, can we not learn about the dreams, the desires, and the frustrations of these future leaders?

The Peace Corps seems to have committed itself to assisting the universities of a number of countries. We think this is an important step. While the big cities where most universities are situated may not be the setting in which Peace Corps Volunteers are usually pictured as working, we think that the university setting is one in which the Peace Corps Volunteer is often needed and one in which he can be very effective.

Foreign Students in the U.S.

Sumner Sharpe of Nashua, N.H., is an instructor in town planning at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

By Sumner M. Sharpe

Perhaps one of the greatest contributions the Peace Corps may make to understanding between countries is in the field of university education, both abroad and in the United States.

Most of us are familiar with the work Volunteers are doing in universities abroad. But as yet there seems to have been little discussion of the contribution Volunteers may make when they return to the United States.

Foreign students make up a fairly large percentage of the enrollment in many American universities today, and their numbers are probably increasing.

In most schools these students are treated in one of two ways. First, the school may treat all students, foreign and American, the same. This disregard for differences in educational and cultural background is certainly not the proper approach to education, even if all the students were American.

Wide Gap Results

The second, and probably more common, approach is to create two groups of students: "foreign" and "American." Unfortunately this often results in a wide gap between the two groups with little intermingling. Even the international centers on campuses across the country are often little more than a place for one lonely foreign student to meet other lonely foreign students.

Furthermore, in colleges that recognize "foreign" and "American" students, a double standard of grading may be used to help foreign students through, since it is generally recognized that the degree is usually of paramount importance to them.

Thus it seems that the attempt is being made to fit the student to the program rather than to fit the program to the student.

Too little attention is being paid to the students and to their countries' needs and background. This failure, combined with the fact that the foreign student may be "helped through," usually does not produce a well-educated person, one with understanding and confidence in what he has learned.

On his return home, the student may be faced with unexpected frustrations and embarrassments when he tries to apply what he has learned in America.

In order to overcome this problem, American universities, the national governments of foreign countries which have students in the United States, and educational aid groups should make a concerted effort to find out as much as possible about each student before he begins his course of study.

Consider Backgrounds

Matters which should be considered include:

- Cultural background—What values are regarded as important by the student's culture? How do they affect him now? Should this be reflected in his education?
- Personality of the student—Is he shy or confident? How well may he be expected to adjust to American life, and to re-adjust to his own culture?
- Educational background — More than grades are necessary to understand the student and his needs. What was his eduction like? Was emphasis placed on rote memorization? What has he really learned in depth?
- Future work—What role will the student fill on returning to his country? Will he teach or will he work in a government or a private office? What should his major field of study be in regard to his future work?
- National needs—Since most of the students come from countries which have recently initiated programs of economic and social development, the student should be considered in the perspective of his nation's needs.

Adjust Programs

After gathering such information, schools could attempt to adjust their programs to meet the individual and national needs of foreign students.

The programs, not the standards, should be adjusted so the student becomes better prepared to meet the situation waiting for him when he returns home.

How does the Peace Corps fit into this picture? Volunteers returning to the United States will carry with them considerable information about national cultures as well as about problems of adjustment in a strange country. Some of us may work as teachers or for aid-giving agencies and thus be directly involved.

More important, though less direct, is the effect that all of us will have in increasing American understanding of cultural differences. In everyday life, whatever our work, we can serve as bridges linking our American and foreign homes.

You Begin With Peanuts

Marilyn Davidson of North Conway, N.H., is a laboratory technician at the Songkhla Hospital.

By Marilyn Davidson

As I remember, we started making peanut butter because we were all hungry for *farang* (American-European) food. Somebody made a batch and invited the rest of us in Songkhla over to try it.

Soon we were all making it. A little competition developed. We'd vie with each other in thinking up new and exotic peanut-butter recipes.

The result is that we now have sampled, here in the not-so-wilds of Songkhla, a greater variety of peanut butter than is available anywhere in the States. We've made classic-American - standard peanut butter; creamy-smooth; peanut butter with bananas; extra-crunchy; peanut butter with durian—I can't remember them all. [*Durian* is the large oval edible fruit of a tree of the chocolate family.]

The Science Mastered

We've got the process right down to a science. The one rule is, "Never measure anything." Just now I got through making some, so I'll run through how I made it today.

First I dry-roasted the nuts over a charcoal stove. Then I took the skins off. I took the roasted nuts over to another Volunteer's house, where there's a grinder. I ground the peanuts (about 1½ cups) and added a little margarine—about one tablespoon—and a little salt. To today's batch I added a little sugar, too, because another Volunteer said it made peanut butter taste better.

After it's done, you look at it and taste it. If it's OK, you put it in jars. If it's not quite right, you can always add something.

I guess you'd call the kind I made today semi-crunchy. It's the most popular variety in Songkhla. You can make creamy-smooth by using a mortar and pestle and pounding the dickens out of the peanuts. But it's a long job and not recommended for everyday.

Recipe Shared

We told a Thai friend about peanut-butter making and gave him a description of how we did it. He apparently went home and told his maid, who made some from what our friend had told her.

I was invited over to try it. It sat there in a bowl—pure white with what looked to me like fermentation taking place. After some discussion, I tried it. It certainly didn't taste like peanut butter, but tasted rather like some kind of cheese.

As far as my friend and his maid know, we've all converted and are making it their way now. Actually, I don't even know their recipe. All I know is that they used dairy products in theirs.

The disappointment in this whole matter is that we'll never be able to do it in the States. Peanuts are too expensive there. Maybe we can set up an import business so we can continue making peanut butter at home.

MIXED STYLES characterize tidy building which serves as Peace Corps headquarters in Bangkok.

The Peace Corps Volunteer And His Medical Kit

Wanda Montgomery of Bluffton, O., teaches home economics at the Songkhla Technical Institute.

By Wanda Montgomery

One of the many questions asked of the first group of Volunteers in Thailand in preparation for the arrival of the second group was, "What is the most useful item that you took with you to your assigned location?"

The answer was easy: the Peace Corps Medical Kit.

So I answered the question, and soon people were asking me if I had been sick. "I haven't used it much for sickness," I said. "It's the secondary uses that make it handy to have around."

For example, the medical kits arrived in the same shipment as our bicycles, so it was natural to think of the adhesive bandages when the wiring for the lights needed splicing. Decorative bits of tape at various spots on the bike also made identification easier. And, of course, the same bandages make fine temporary inner-tube patches.

Scalpel for Screws

Need a screwdriver for that tiny screw in your transistor radio? Check the snake-bite kit. The little scalpel works fine. We don't see many snakes around here anyway.

Nobody packed a doughnut cutter in either his air or sea freight. Our advisers in training failed to tell us we might yearn for a doughnut after a few months in Thailand. The ingredients (or at least approximations thereof) were easy enough to come by. What caused difficulties was, "How do you get the hole in the doughtnut?"

The bottle of malaria suppressant pills was buried deep in the kit, since malaria is well under control in this provincial town. But we found it to be the exact size of doughnut holes. This venture was one of our most successful.

Small Bed Table

Of course, we've had some sickness; and here, too, the kit has come to the rescue. It serves as a small but very adequate substitute for a table to use when playing cards with the bed-ridden patient.

The gauze bandages have numerous accomplishments to their credit. We use them to strain mosquito larvae from our drinking water, which is stored above the ground in open cisterns. We also use them to tie our hangers to the clotheslines so that monsoon winds cause fewer problems on wash days.

Another Volunteer urges that we not forget his toothpick container. It seems that the aspirin bottle, when empty, is the exact length to hold his favorite brand.

These are but a few of the uses we have found for the kit. Our list could go on. Other Volunteers elsewhere in the world have undoubtedly also found uses for the kit. Perhaps future Peace Corps Medical Kits might be packed with two sets of directions: one for medical uses and another for extra-medical uses.

'THIS IS A TEACHER'

Peggy Bruton of Washington teaches English at the Chiengmai Teachers' College.

By Peggy Bruton

One of the principal methods we use in teaching spoken English in Thailand's teacher-training colleges is called "pattern practice." Instead of explaining rules of grammar and requiring students to learn them, we depend on repetition of basic sentences, with key words for substitution given by the teacher.

In this way, we hope, the students master English syntax and grammar. At the start, we ask them to substitute words in only one position in the sentence. For instance: This is a chair. Door. This is a door. Table. This is a table. And so on.

Grammatical Dialogue

Here is a short drama that demonstrates what can, and frequently does, happen when the lessons get more complicated.

TEACHER: This is a chair.
STUDENTS: (Echo quality.) This is a chair.
TEACHER: Mango.
STUDENTS: This is a mango.
TEACHER: Table.
STUDENTS: This is a table.
TEACHER: That.
STUDENTS: This is a that.
TEACHER: No, think please.
STUDENT A: This is a think please.
TEACHER: No, a thousand times no. *(Pause)*
VERY BRIGHT STUDENT: That is a table.
TEACHER: Ah! Correct . . . Eye.
STUDENT B: I is a table.
STUDENT C: I am a table.

EXIT TEACHER

For teaching oral English we have a set of three books, one containing grammar drills similar in style to the illustration above, one with additional drills to establish these patterns, and another dealing exclusively with pronunciation, using drills and diagrams designed to help Thai students overcome particular pronunciation difficulties. A group of American linguists came to Thailand specifically to prepare this material.

English Is Popular

The Thai people are acutely aware of English as an international means of communication and of their need of it. Nearly all of us Volunteer teachers are asked by eager citizens for more private lessons than we could possibly give. Business and professional people are eager to learn in preparation for advanced study abroad or for advancement in their present positions.

Some young students seek out private instruction, too, so much do they want to speak this strange tongue they've heard in the classroom since primary school. But the biggest reason all Thai schoolchildren should master English is the need to read. There are few technical or scientific books in Thai; relatively little of Western literature can be found in translation, and of course much meaning is lost in that literature which has been translated.

Speech is important, too; some of the students will be teaching in communities where there are English-speakers with whom to converse. Our major teaching goal, however, must be reading proficiency.

Oral Proficiency

The linguistic theory on which the oral approach is based states that oral proficiency must precede visual. We fervently hope this theory is accurate and that the method we use is truly the most rapid.

Ideally, once the students have mastered basic speech patterns, reading and writing come easily. If the theory is proved incorrect at any time during the next two years, the Thais will have on their hands 30 young American suicide victims and a host of Thai young people able to say "This is a mango" with a perfect American accent.

There is a shortage here of reading material that our students, especially those in the first year, can understand. (The level of teacher-training colleges is comparable to America's last two years of high school and first two of college.) Most of us have prepared dialogues, simple short stories, song sheets, and word games with which to enliven our classes.

Songs Are a Treat

The promise of a song at the end of the hour serves as a bribe for greater concentration and better behavior — although maintaining discipline is generally easier than in an American classroom at the same level. While my students would prefer "The Young Ones" or some current Presleyian hit, they are happy enough with an American folk song. "Clementine" and "You Are My Sunshine" are favorites, with the words "dear" and "darling" adding an aura of deep romance.

It is a great pleasure after our working hours to teach the eager neighborhood children. Outside the classroom, there is ample food for discussion: household objects, the afternoon paper, the herdsmen with their water buffalo passing by.

Of course, we can't limit ourselves to English when the discussions be-

LISTENING IN EARNEST, Marguerite Hewett, a laboratory technician from Seattle, Wash., hears of work at Bangkok's General Laboratory. Marguerite now works at provincial hospital in Ubon.

SURROUNDED BY SMILES, Peace Corps staff member Nadya Danilchik stops on street of village near KhonKaen in northeast Thailand.

come intense. And, often, we must struggle to find a Thai word. In finding it, we enrich our Thai as well as our neighbors' English.

Since Chiengmai is so well-populated with native speakers of English, many of them with sufficient leisure to conduct private classes, I have tried to keep to a policy of teaching only those Thais who are genuinely eager and who cannot afford pay.

Thai-English

Some expressions and products from the English-speaking world have become firmly established in Thai speech. At every movie house, during intermission, one sees on the screen a sniffly child being magically cured by Wicks Wapo-Rub, and one is exhorted to use Ray-O-Wack batteries. "Good morning" is a common greeting at any time of day, and the question, "How are you?" is answered with "Yes." "O.K." is universal. "Yam" and "yelly" can be purchased, but at very high prices. "Fan" means girl friend. And there are the unique, refreshing expressions that set apart teaching English here from teaching it in the U.S.

Included on an examination was the question, "What can we do if we have a telephone?" The expected response was a sentence including the expression "call up," on which the students had been drilled.

One student apparently had seen a dial telephone and had been impressed by the machine itself: "If we have a telephone," he wrote, "we can point the number and round it." We can, indeed.

An Allegory of Sorts

By David Michaels

David Michaels of New York City teaches English at the Yala Teachers College.

What is the game the lizards play on my ceiling; they are barely full grown and yet are biting off each other's tails? Those tails must have taken weeks to grow. And how long is the life of a house lizard? And how many new tails can he grow?

At Michigan, in training for Thailand, we were made to grow tails. After 12 weeks some of us had tails of considerable length. It was because we were told it was useful to have a tail in Thailand—like knowing how to speak the local language, or how to dispose of your dinner politely. That was why we all grew our tails. It was one of the anthropologists who wandered through, I think, who told us all about it.

When we arrived in Thailand for our in-country training, we found we had been sorely misled. All our tails did for us was gain us a certain notoriety.

Stop, Look, and Laugh

Everywhere we went people would stop and look at us and laugh. Naked children splashing in a canal would shout with glee, or perhaps they would sit in the middle of the road dumfounded whenever we appeared. It was very disquieting, almost unnerving, and hardly what we expected.

When we went to the market place it was always the same. I would approach a fish seller. "How much is this fish?" I would ask. The fish seller would look up, smile, giggle, and then burst out into uncontrollable laughter. Soon there would be 20 or 30 people standing about as I dealt for my fish. And though they did not finger my tail (the Thais being an inherently reserved and polite people), I knew it was for no other reason than my tail that such a crowd had gathered.

Surely the anthropologist had been wrong. She had been wrong about bathing facilities—we did not have to bathe fully dressed in the canals; she must have been wrong about tails as well. Soon all around the in-country training site, Volunteers were getting rid of their tails.

Like the lizards on the ceiling they lost their tails with hardly a croak of regret. But it was too late. Word had gotten around and we were destined to be laughted at, pointed at, and made to feel in every market place around the country like some kind of monkey.

Some of us complained to our Representative, acknowledged that our own situation was beyond repair, but warned him that the second group should be spared our embarrassment.

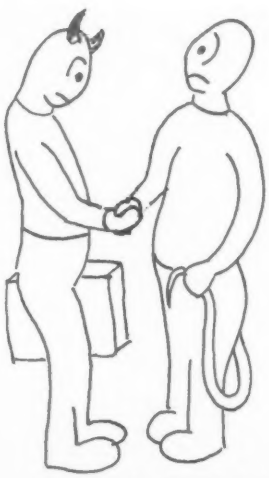
We all agreed that the pioneer group would make blunders. The second group and those that would follow over the years would benefit from our experience.

Some months later, in the provinces where I am working, I bicycled to the market place to pick up a copy of the English-language daily. The clerks and customers giggled among the piles of magazines as I made my purchase.

New Recruits

I went across the street, ordered a 7-Up from a waiter who could barely suppress a guffaw at the sight of me, and spread the paper on the table before me. There, much to my surprise, in the middle of the second page was the new group of Volunteers destined for Thailand.

"ROUNDING UP TRAINING" the headline said. Had that anthropologist gotten to them, too? There they were, 55 strong, sitting on the steps of the Michigan Union, all with horns on their heads.



Drawing by Robert Bruton

NEWS FROM

VITA

VITA (Volunteers for International Technical Assistance) is a nonprofit organization of American scientists and engineers who assist persons working to raise the living standards in other countries. The services of VITA's experts are free.

Peace Corps Volunteers and other persons working abroad who are confronted with technical problems beyond their ability to solve are invited to write to VITA for assistance. Through its chapters, VITA finds someone qualified to study the problem and, if possible, offer a solution.

In several previous issues THE VOLUNTEER has included parts of VITA's newsletter to show what kinds of services VITA offers. Thus far, many Peace Corps Volunteers have asked VITA for information, plans, or technical advice.

Should you want technical help, make clear in a letter to VITA the nature of your problem, the social and economic factors involved, what materials or resources are available, and the level of skill available. VITA's address is 1206 State St., Schenectady 4, N.Y.

PEACE CORPSMEN'S PROJECTS

140 WATER RAM (Colombia)—Loren Sadler, New Holland, Pa., is undertaking PCV Harold Northrup's problem to construct pump to lift water 75 meters for tank supplying 17 houses.

147 SEA POWER (Philippines)—Dan Johnson of VITA office answered PCV Harvey November that seapower as source of energy is so far unsatisfactory. He recommended use of river water.

148 RIVER WATERLIFT (Philippines)—New Holland, Pa., Chapter working on PCV November's problem of lifting river water into fields during dry season.

157 and 157.1 BAT-RAT CONTROL—PCV Fred McClusky (Colombia) and PCV Dennis Furbush (Nigeria) being aided in obtaining literature on rat extermination and in finding ways to control bats in unscreened houses.

159 INSECTICIDES (Ceylon)—PCV Ralph Bruskett has been supplied by Ralph Glenn of VITA, information on inexpensive production of insecticides.

160 BRICK PRODUCTION (Tanganyika)—PCV Jacob Feldman being aided by VITA participant Clarence Merritt on building kiln for clay bricks.

161 IRON SMELTING (Tanganyika)—PCV Feldman also interested in beginning primitive smelting and forging operation using banded iron stone rock. VITA's James Keisler handling problem.

162 WELL-DIGGING (Tanganyika)—PCV Feldman also asked for advice on digging open wells safely. Loren Sadler of New Holland, Pa., sending details.

168 MICROPROJECTOR (Ghana)—PCV George Coyne requests science teaching-aids and literature describing simple, homemade science equipment for classroom biology, chemistry, and physics. George also asks how to convert an Eikow student microscope into microprojector and how to design screen. Dr. O'Brien of Rochester is studying problem.

178 WATER-LIFTING DEVICES (Colombia) — Another Volunteer asks how to lift to high mountain village. Electricity not available. Gravity pump uses 80% of water power to drive remaining 20% up slope. New Holland, Pa., Chapter working on solution.

179 LAND FERTILITY (Philippines)—PCV John Kennedy, directing gardening program for youngsters, seeks composting ideas. John Malloy of Institute of Food Technologists handling problem.

183 DRYING UNHULLED RICE (East Pakistan)—PCV Robert Taylor wrote VITA asking if solar energy can be used to sun-dry parboiled rice before hulling it. Hugh Mottern, Institute of Food Technologists, handling problem.

184 SPRING WATER SUPPLY (Philippines)—PCV Mark Magee asks what amount of spring water-flow is needed to build community water supply. New Holland Chapter assisting.

181 YARN MAKING (Colombia)—PCV Ronald Atwater seeks ideas for inexpensive and efficient method to spin yarn. Yarn there is now spun by hand on spindle weighted with a stone, swinging in the air to twist the wool.

PROGRESS IN CURRENT PROJECTS

2 SOLAR COOKERS—The final report is now published by AID. A Schenectady participant is assembling kits of materials for building of cookers. Simplified construction manual will be completed this winter.

22 WATER PURIFICATION—Pieter von Herrmann exploring possibility of purifying water by sunlight irradiation.

131 BAMBOO PIPES (Burma)—Bob Carter testing coating methods.

137 DEHYDRATION OF VEGETABLES (Mexico)—James Caston of Institute of Food Technologists working on request from Industrias de Agricultores for information on vegetable dehydration.

142 IRRIGATION SYSTEM (Guatemala)—Dale Fritz's bicycle and inertia pumps may be useful in simple irrigation system.

143 HYDROPONIC BEDS (Israel) — VITA's Bob Carter has suggested to Mr. Schwartz of Negev Institute for Arid Zone Research that the way to convert a hole in the ground into a water reservoir is to line it with polyethylene film. Life expectancy of this material is about five years.

152 PRECAST BUILDING BLOCKS (India)—Lightcrete Products Private Ltd. of Bombay has developed building blocks with a layer of insulation made of rice husks. M. S. Martin and R. L. Cain are assigned the problem of constructing machinery to produce the blocks.

NEW PROBLEMS RECEIVED

165 LEAD SMELTING (Nigeria)—Machine-shop owner in Nigeria seeks way to smelt galena into lead on a small scale. Galena is unused by-product of tin flotation in the Jos Plateau. Lead could be used to cast gunshot for local hunters. Manpower is available for smelting work, but no furnace or coke is available.

169 SANITATION FACILITIES (India)—American worker at Lodhipur Institute requests information on equipment which could be used in villages to convert garbage and night soil into nonpathogenic fertilizer. Equipment must be inexpensive, odorless, easy to operate, and in need of little power, possibly windpower.

175 PAPER MAKING (India)—Dr. Garg asks for small plant design to make use of paper bags, rags, and wood chips in manufacture of cheap school paper to help prevent paper shortage.

LATEST OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Because of the large number of overseas departures in recent weeks, THE VOLUNTEER will list in this and following issues the departing Volunteers' names in installments in order of departure.

To: Tehran, Iran
Date: Sept. 5, 1962

Robert Burkhard, Trenton, N.J.
Jerome Clinton, San Jose, Cal.
Allen Clutter, La Grange, Ill.
John Corsiglia, Jackson, N.J.
Donald Croll, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
Phillip Doub, Oakland, Cal.
Richard Eaton, Meshed, Iran
Donald Emery, Wayland, Mass.
Leslie Fink, Shumway, Ill.
Jeffrey Gritzner, Mesa, Ariz.
Judith Gutman, Jersey City, N.J.
Virginia Hudson, Northfield, O.
John Huxtable, Richfield Springs, N.Y.
James Jensen, Morton, Minn.
Martin Johnson, Bloomer, Wis.
John Klein, Muskego, Wis.
James Kleinbach, San Bruno, Cal.
John Lorentz, Portsmouth, O.
Willard Louden, Branson, Col.
Kenneth Malveaux, Lafayette, La.
John McKee, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Benjamin Miller, Franklin, Ga.
Joseph Mullins, Griffin, Ga.
Arnold Nelson, Colfax, Wis.
Leonard Passwater, Waynoke, Okla.
Frank Pavich, San Francisco, Cal.
Thomas Piller, Crossett, Ark.
James Prudhomme, Lake Charles, La.
Gary Puro, Coloma, Mich.
Thomas Reno, Plymouth, Ind.
Harold Rogers, Cleveland, O.
Donna Shalala, Cleveland, O.
Darrell Sharp, Wheatland, N.D.
Patrick Sheafor, Richland Center, Wis.
Glenn Smith, Woonsocket, R.I.
Jill Smith, Belmont, N.C.
Richard Strohl, Janesville, Minn.
Joseph Teller, Lahaska, Pa.
Charles Thompson, Ellerslie, Md.
Herbert Tobias, Washington, D.C.
Patricia Walsh, Brighton, Mass.
David Wangler, Buffalo, N.Y.
Barbara West, Long Beach, Cal.

To: Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
Date: Sept. 5, 1962

Donna Abner, Benson, Minn.
Marlys Bralic, Des Moines, Iowa
Mary Briggs, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Ethel Brown, Arlington, Va.
Gail Croy, Tallahassee, Fla.
Rebecca Davis, Cullman, Ala.
Ruth Dygert, Potsdam, N.Y.
Ruth Fulton, Newark, Del.
Mary Gibbons, Bronx, N.Y.
Frances Hartery, Natick, Mass.
Patricia Hogan, Des Moines, Iowa
Patricia Hohlstein, Meriden, Conn.
Rita Lauderbaugh, Ogallala, Neb.
Sally Lazar, Los Angeles, Cal.
Claire Linsmayer, New York, N.Y.
Barbara Lyman, Greenfield, Mass.
Patsy Mason, Easthampton, Mass.
Georgia Mumford, Troy, O.
Virginia Overstreet, Lexington, Ky.
Ann Quink, Ware, Mass.
Merwin Read, Clearfield, Pa.
Beverly Russum, Carlisle, Ark.
Diane Sievert, Denmark, Wis.
Carole Siriani, Bronx, N.Y.
Joan Snyder, Norwalk, O.
Mary Stafford, Laconia, N.H.
Susan Tonskemper, Minneapolis, Minn.

To: Ankara, Turkey
Date: Sept. 5, 1962

Stephen Allen, San Francisco, Cal.
Thomas Blake, Denver, Col.
James Borton, Alexandria, Va.
Nan Borton, Alexandria, Va.
Salvatore DiBlasio, Norristown, Pa.
Larry Fisher, Seattle, Wash.
Leonard Flander, Eddyville, Iowa
Allan Gall, Lesterville, S.D.
Margaret Gall, Lesterville, S.D.
Dora Glidewell, Kansas City, Mo.
Joan Hammer, Hillsdale, N.J.
Carolyn Holm, Santa Barbara, Cal.
David Hopkins, Winchester, Mass.
Michael Jewell, Toronto, Ont., Canada
Warren Kinsman, Kennebunkport, Me.
Kay Koschnick, Long Prairie, Minn.
Linda Latt, Harrisburg, Pa.
Elise Laurin, Tilton, N.H.
James Lepkowski, Gardner, Mass.
David Long, Garden City, Mo.
Terry Nichols, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Carl Olson, Hockessin, Del.
George Park, Missoula, Mont.
James Parker, Framingham, Mass.
Monty Peters, Vancouver, Wash.
Joan Phillips, Sunnyvale, Cal.
James Prichard, Carrollton, Ga.
Nina Selz, Irving, Tex.
Alan Shaw, Concord, Mass.
Marjeanne Tehven, Arthur, N.D.
Jean Zettlemoyer, Lehighton, Pa.

To: Lima, Peru
Date: Sept. 7, 1962

Michael Aguirre, San Francisco, Cal.
Joyce Butler, Hingham, Mass.
Pauline Byrd, Chicago, Ill.
Sandra Carnesale, Bronxville, N.Y.
Thomas Carpenter, Portage, Ind.
Curtis Cherry, Beloit, Wis.
John Chiarella, Warren, O.
Alfred Coggins, Boston, Mass.
John Coronado, Huachuca City, Ariz.
Mary Coronado, Huachuca City, Ariz.
John Dickson, Danvers, Ill.
Robert Dotson, Encino, Cal.
Kenton Draigh, Long Island, N.Y.
Charlene Duline, New York, N.Y.
Michael Eiland, Fremont, Neb.
William Ellison, Vacaville, Cal.
Helen Ferguson, Pasadena, Cal.
William Fitzpatrick, Hartford, Conn.
Sandra Goode, Portland, Ore.
Inez Greve, Hutchinson, Kan.
Joanne Grubaugh, Boyne City, Mich.
Leon Haller, New York, N.Y.
Judith Hayes, Rumson, N.J.
Pauline Hecker, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mex.
Ronald Inskeep, Lombard, Ill.
Martha Iwaski, Santa Fe, N.M.
Leone Jackson, Bellflower, Cal.
Walter Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John James, Hickory, N.C.
Michael Jarnagin, Pleasanton, Cal.
Gerald Johnson, Hector, Minn.
Marciell Johnson, Hector, Minn.
Geraldine Keeley, Eau Gallie, Fla.
Myra Keplinger, Vacaville, Cal.
Judith Leeds, Washington, D.C.
Charlotte Lipson, Long Island, N.Y.
Joan Maupin, West Linn, Ore.
Peter Maupin, Wake Forest, N.C.
Tommy McConnell, Wynnewood, Okla.
Fleta McFarland, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Bettye McKenzie, Elmsford, N.Y.
Bertha Meana, Chicago, Ill.
Billy Montgomery, Rose Hill, Va.
Sharon Moore, Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.
Elsie Normandy, Fairfax, Va.
Nancy Norton, Rock Falls, Ill.
Rose-Margaret Orrantia, San Diego, Cal.
Mary Patterson, Paterson, N.J.
Rosemary Pricci, Washington, D.C.
Thomas Reichert, Oconomowoc, Wis.
Anatilde Rodriguez, Queen Village, N.Y.
Jean Romolo, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ada Ross, Louisville, Ky.
James Ryan, Redondo Beach, Cal.
Peter Scallan, Chester, Pa.
Dennis Shilobod, Pleasant Unity, Pa.
Barbara Simms, Louisville, Ky.
Joyce Sims, Fresno, Cal.
James Stevens, Oswego, N.Y.
Lucille St. Cyr, Claremont, N.H.
Frank Taylor, Atlanta, Ga.
Donald Vincelette, Easthampton, Mass.
Richard Wangsgard, Pacific Palisades, Cal.
Karen Wilson, E. Detroit, Mich.
Aldene Winburn, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bernard Winburn, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Valeria Young, Miami Springs, Fla.
Fred Zecker, Export, Pa.

To: Quito, Ecuador
Date: Sept. 10, 1962

LeRoy Garcia, Los Alamos, N.M.
Phyllis Greenberg, Oak Park, Mich.
Robert Houser, Greenville, S.C.
Laurel Hovde, Urbana, Ill.
Caroline Kleczynski, Aurora, Ore.
Montanez LaPorte, Juana Diaz, P.R.
David Matthes, Menasha, Wis.
Eloise McClintic, Castro Valley, Cal.
Robert Morgan, Prosser, Wash.
Doris Otillar, Chicago, Ill.
Hector Pena, Caguas, P.R.
James Piper, Plymouth, Wis.
Vera Preston, Stillwater, Okla.
Mary Rodgers, Paulding, O.
Benjamin Sauer, Tacoma, Wash.
Basil Stergios, Harvard, Mass.
Ralph Trujillo, Albuquerque, N.M.

To: Niamey, Niger
Date: Sep. 10, 1962

Daniel Doheny, St. Albans, Vt.
Stephen Green, New York, N.Y.
Benjamin Hodge, St. Louis, Mo.
James Martin, St. Paul, Minn.
Edward Porter, Weymouth, Mass.
Michael Winters, Philadelphia, Pa.

Senegal Teachers
To: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (Training)
Date: Sept. 10, 1962

Priscilla Blakemore, Cincinnati, O.
James Breasted, Kent, Conn.
Robin Nelson, Mill Valley, Cal.
Thomas Peyton, Boston, Mass.
Ronald Robichaud, Gardner, Mass.

To: Lome, Togo
Date: Sept. 10, 1962

Margaret Anderson, Arlington Heights, Ill.
Aljosie Baker, Salisbury, N.C.
Ruth Beckford, New York, N.Y.
Carol Cox, Brewster, Mass.
Sylvia Feinman, Bayside, L.I., N.Y.
Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Walpole, Mass.
Lawrence Flynn, Cambridge, Mass.
Harriet Heery, Athens, Ga.
Marilyn Hjort, San Francisco, Cal.
Rebekah Lee, Richmond, Va.
Peter Lefcourt, Flushing, N.Y.
Jean Mammen, Great Neck, N.Y.
Charles McClure, San Francisco, Cal.
Michael Moore, Denver, Col.
Gerald Pare, Amesbury, Mass.
Mary Robinson, Long Beach, Cal.
Steven Shepley, Port Washington, N.Y.
Wilfred Turner, Carolina Beach, N.C.

To: Quito, Ecuador
Date: Sept. 10, 1962

Richard Brodsky, New York, N.Y.
Ralph Eusebio, Albuquerque, N.M.
Leroy Garcia, Los Alamos, N.M.
Phyllis Greenberg, Oak Park, Mich.
Robert Houser, Greenville, S.C.
Laurel Hovde, Urbana, Ill.
Caroline Kleczynski, Aurora, Ore.
Montanez LaForte, Juana Diaz, P.R.
David Matthes, Menasha, Wis.
Robert Morgan, Prousser, Wash.
Doris Otillar, Chicago, Ill.
Hector Pena, Caguas, P.R.
James Piper, Plymouth, Wis.
Vera Preston, Stillwater, Okla.
Mary Rodgers, Paulding, O.
Benjamin Sauer, Tacoma, Wash.
Basil Stergios, Harvard, Mass.

To: Manila, Philippines
Date: Sept. 10, 1962

John Adams, Carmel, N.Y.
Patricia Barnes, Mendon, N.Y.
Sara Beacham, La Jolla, Cal.
Elizabeth Becker, Brownsville, Tex.
John Beckley, Rochester, Minn.
Susan Benson, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Jean Bernard, Danielson, Conn.
Judith Bieszad, West Harford, Conn.
Hamilton Bims, Gary, Ind.
Arlene Blackburn, Gainesville, Ga.
Frank Bowers, Alton, Iowa
Nancy Boyd, Martinez, Cal.
Mary Bregenzer, Momence, Ill.
Frank Brown, Whittier, Cal.
Mable Burks, Natchitoches, La.
Cynthia Campbell, Columbus, Ind.
Paula Carlson, Riverside, Cal.
Jerome Challman, Minneapolis, Minn.
John Christel, Reading, Pa.
Cathleen Clark, La Jolla, Cal.
Sharon Coleman, Stockton, Cal.
John Craig, Grand Rapids, Minn.
Nancy Crawford, Billings, Mont.
Karel Crowley, Anderson, Ind.
Barbara Crumbaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clarice Danishek, Berwyn, Ill.
John Danner, Lexington Park, Md.
Frank Defrank, Chicago, Ill.
Katherine Dibble, Granite Falls, Minn.
Thomas Dine, Cincinnati, O.

LATEST OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

Joyce Dorshow, Baltimore, Md.
J. Herbert Dresser, Baltimore, Md.
Edna Emerick, Council Bluffs, Iowa
Eloisa Englert, McKeesport, Pa.
Carolyn English, Newton Square, Pa.
Edward Fant, Los Angeles, Cal.
Joseph Fazekas, Silver Spring, Md.
John Flynn, Cambridge, Mass.
Marie-Anne Flynn, Cambridge, Mass.
Nancy Foral, Doylestown, Pa.
Rosalie Froehlich, Rockford, Ill.
Patricia Froerer, Ogden, Utah
William Furst, Bremerton, Wash.
Martha Garrison, Elida, O.
Velma Gay, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Alice Goss, Peoria, Ill.
Doris Green, Kingsville, Tex.
John Green, Dubois, Pa.
Fred Hartman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ann Hawn, Des Moines, Iowa
Frances Haymore, San Antonio, Tex.
Sigrid Hess, New York, N.Y.
Joseph Higdon, Knoxville, Tenn.
Robert Holliman, Atlanta, Ga.
Elizabeth Holsinger, Columbia, Mo.
Donna Horn, Portland, Ore.
Richard Hornbuckle, Woodstown, N.J.
Rosalyn Ingersoll, Portland, Ore.
Richard Irish, San Francisco, Cal.
Sally Irish, San Francisco, Cal.
Barbara Jackson, Bedford, Iowa
Ernest Jackson, Bedford, Iowa
Phyllis Jackson, Fillmore, N.Y.
Judith Jameson, Jackson Heights, N.Y.
Jeffery Jenks, Detroit, Mich.
Janet Joy, Hays, Kan.
Ronald Joy, Hays, Kan.
Charles Keese, Little Rock, Ark.
Ann Kellermann, Huntington, W.Va.
Mary Kilgour, Bridgeport, Conn.
Jan Knight, Seattle, Wash.
Kathryn Knol, North Mankato, Minn.
Karen Knuteson, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
Karen Krueger, Yates Center, Kan.
Barbara Lamb, North Sacramento, Cal.
Marilyn Lathrop, St. Joseph, Cal.
Stephen Lenton, Whittier, Cal.
Jacob Levin, Chicago, Ill.
Earle Lewis, Mantorville, Minn.
Joan Lindner, Jamestown, N.Y.
Carl Lloyd, San Antonio, Tex.
Edith Lonergan, Denver, Col.
Marilyn Lopes, Fairhaven, Mass.
Vita Lorello, Denver, Col.
Edward Luker, Colorado Springs, Col.
Phillip Maggard, Buffalo, Wyo.
Anita Marshall, Newark, N.J.
William Martin, Kimball, W.Va.
Sandra McCarty, Seattle, Wash.
Lillian McClung, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Lloyd McConnell, Dearborn, Mich.
Joan McDonald, Lowell, Mass.
Janice McKelvy, Blackwell, Okla.
Paul McKinley, Eli, Ky.
John McLarty, Alpena, Mich.
Roger McManus, El Centro, Cal.
Constance McPherson, Columbus, O.
Bill Mengel, Independence, Mo.
Doris Mengel, Independence, Mo.
John Minihan, North Andover, Mass.
Margot Morrow, Oak Park, Ill.
Joyce Muellner, Chicago, Ill.
Linda Norton, Bloomington, Ill.
Richard Nicholson, Orienta, Okla.
Loretta Nykaza, Chicago, Ill.
Gerrie Noble, Andover, Mass.
Rachel Ogren, Lynwood, Cal.
James Oliver, Dallas, Pa.
Raymond Olsen, Union City, N.J.
Helen Pingrey, Billings, Mont.
Frances Polich, Joliet, Ill.
Roberta Potter, Rochester, Minn.
Mary Read, Decatur, Ill.
Elizabeth Reid, Washington, D.C.
Carolyn Rhoades, Stanford, Conn.
Lelia Rhyles, Detroit, Mich.
Michael Rodell, Bethany, Conn.
Peggy Rogers, Lubbock, Tex.
Dwight Roper, Ava, Mo.
Marilyn Roper, Ava, Mo.
Mary Russ, Vernon, Fla.
Bennett Samuels, Cincinnati, O.
Barbara Sanford, Sunnyvale, Cal.
Joan Schaer, Worthington, O.
Lianne Scherr, Ramsey, N.J.
Martin Scherr, Ramsey, N.J.
Edward Schmidt, Amsterdam, N.Y.
Joyce Schuett, Watertown, Wis.
Karl Schwartz, Akron, O.
Douglas Scott, Gowen, Mich.
Joanne Scott, Gowen, Mich.
Barbara Semrau, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Louis Semrau Jr., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Anne Serfling, Decatur, Ga.
Harry Silsby, Springfield, Mo.
Sharon Silsby, Springfield, Mo.
Clara Smith, Fayetteville, Ark.
Lynda Smith, Sacramento, Cal.
Lois Solinger, Nutley, N.J.
Palmer Sondreal, Amery, Wis.
Antonia Spencer, South Gate, Cal.
Lonnie Spencer, South Gate, Cal.
Louise Stapleton, Atherton, Cal.
Nancy Stewart, Verona, Pa.
Leonora Stoddard, High Point, N.C.
Charles Strong, Detroit, Mich.
Leonard Strzelecki, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary Suennen, Hudson, Wis.
William Taylor, Ogden, Utah
Jack Taylor, Houston, Tex.
John Trotta, Jersey City, N.J.
Betty Thomas, Carthage, Mo.
William Tucker, Collingswood, N.J.
Martha Thompson, Paw Paw, Mich.
Ann Trainor, Worcester, Mass.
Suzy Wallace, Orinda, Cal.
William Wallace, Orinda, Cal.
Thomas Wallis, San Diego, Cal.
Henry Wanning, Haverford, Pa.
Toshi Watanabe, San Anselmo, Cal.
Louis Webb, Albany, Cal.
Molly Weinstein, Portland, Ore.
Peter Westrum, Moorhead, Minn.
Stuart Williamson, Bedias, Tex.
Lassie Woods, Dyersburg, Tenn.
Norman Woods, Dyersburg, Tenn.
Donald Yates, Glen Ridge, N.J.
Richard Zecher, Carthage, N.Y.

To: Caracas, Venezuela
Date: Sept. 11, 1962

Ian Ball, Chillicothe, O.
Edmund Benner, Lancaster, Pa.
Bernice Ferguson, Toledo, O.
Patricia Garcia, Los Angeles, Cal.
Ruth Huseman, Cincinnati, O.
Audrey Kunkel, Lehighton, Pa.
Paul Nixon, Phoenix, Ariz.
Gretchen Ott, Logan, O.
Cracie Ramirez, Brownsville, Tex.
Patricia Rodgers, McAllen, Tex.
Anacleto Rodrigues, Detroit, Mich.
Jon Wright, Illmo, Mo.

To: Douala,, Cameroun
Date: Sept. 11, 1962

Gladys Banister, Erie, Pa.
David Biesemeyer, Dysart, Iowa
Sharon Boyer, Silver Spring, Md.
Marjorie Brickman, Fairview Park, O.
Linda Cambron, Loretto, Ky.
Louise Carey, Albany, N.Y.
Mary Cavas, Detroit, Mich.
Allan Carlson, Fort Dodge, Iowa
Robert Christensen, Chesterland, O.
Thomas Donnellan, Jamaica, N.Y.
Douglas Dorr, Bridgewater, Mass.
Adele Douglass, New Wilmington, Pa.
Edward Douglass, New Wilmington, Pa.
William Dowdney, Lombard, Ill.
George Edwards, Detroit, Mich.
Katherine Edwards, Detroit, Mich.
Harold Gray, Claremont, Cal.
Edward Greene, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Robert Gutherie, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Margaret Haugh, Easton, Minn.
Elizabeth Hughes, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.
William Kane, Newark, N.J.
James Kellenberger, San Jose, Cal.
Douglas Lapp, Springfield, Ill.
Darlene Larson, Lakeside, Mich.
Gerald Larson, Lakeside, Mich.
Judith Laws, St. Louis, Mo.
Anabel Leinbach, Reading, Pa.
Virginia Lundstrom, Berlin, Conn.
William Murphy, New York, N.Y.
Marianne Nesler, Elgin, Ill.
Edith Pana, Dixon, Ill.
Michael Romaine, Columbia, Pa.
Alice Sidley, Akron, O.
Terrence Sidley, Akron, O.
Rosalie Stanley, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Cara Vinson, Tupelo, Miss.
Kristin Westfall, Boyds, Md.
Barbara Wolozin, Hyattsville, Md.
Richard Weber, Hastings, Neb.

To: Bangkok, Thailand
Date: Sept. 20, 1962

Robert Davidson, Billings, Mont.
Bonnie Harris, Arcadia, Cal.
Marguerite Hewett, Seattle, Wash.
Elroy Klaviter, Lasalle, Minn.
Noel Kobayashi, Gardena, Cal.
Louise Labarre, Manchester, N.H.
Mary Lane, Butte, Mont.
Helene Lew, Brookline, Mass.
Sally Lewis, Montgomery, Ala.
Jeanne McFiggans, River Edge, N.J.
Linda Oatman, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Arnold Peters, Dallas, Tex.
Mary Tudor, Milton, Mass.
William Ackerman, Cleveland, O.
Stephen Andors, Roslyn Heights, N.Y.
Ellen Asher, New York, N.Y.
Barbara Bentz, Houston, Mass.
Tex Boggs, Pulaski, Va.
Homer Brawley, Mooresville, N.C.
Ruby Burr, Goshen, N.Y.
Edmund Clark, Huntington Beach, Cal.
James Compton, Columbus, O.
Brady Deaton, London, Ky.
Diane Deming, Bronxville, N.Y.
Deborah French, Farmington, Conn.
Ida Gammon, Marion, Ark.
Frank Gillespie, Cleveland, O.
Susan Gray, Westmoreland Hills, Md.
Edwin Hardy, Highland Park, N.J.
Myrtis Herndon, Key West, Fla.
Richard Kleeman, Elgin, Okla.
Marjorie Larney, Woodhaven, N.Y.
Howard Lesnick, Providence, R.I.
Warner Montgomery, Columbia, S.C.
Darryl Mortensen, Oxnard, Cal.
Walter Norton, Bayton, Tex.
Gerald Paul, Bourbon, Mo.
Frederick Perry, Woodland, N.C.
Temple Porter, Baltimore, Md.
William Randol, Cantuo, Cal.
Robert Resseguie, Madison, N.J.
Charles Rheingans, Plainview, Minn.
Charles Robertson, Apple Valley, Cal.
Christopher Sanford, Gibsonia, Pa.
Louis Setti, Watertown, Mass.
Caroline Siedling, Brookville, Ind.
Ivan Smith, Webberville, Mich.
Larry Smith, Duncan, Okla.
Lewis Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.
Ellen Teper, Albany, N.Y.
Dennis Tolsma, Artesia, Cal.
James Trevino, Globe, Ariz.
Nonie Trexler, Newport News, Va.
Billie Williams, Boston, Ga.
Ronald Vander Klok, Kalamazoo, Mich.

To: Kathmandu, Nepal
Date: Sept. 18, 1962

Alan Adkins, Everett, Wash.
Paul Ahrens, Hicksville, N.Y.
Elbie Baughman, Blue Mound, Ill.
Douglas Bingham, Colchester, Conn.
Helen Carter, San Diego, Cal.
William Carter, North Conway, N.H.
Albert Champney, Romulus, Mich.
Harold Christensen, Harmony, Minn.
Dominic Cibrario, Kenosha, Wis.
William Clayton, Belton, S.C.
Larry Dornacker, Blair, Neb.
Robert Drake, Santa Monica, Cal.
Ronald Elliot, Hillsboro, N.H.
Richard Emde, St. Louis, Mo.
Michael Frame, Northfield, Minn.
Peter Farquhar, Berkeley, Cal.
James Fisher, Ashland, Ky.
Beverley Fogg, Albany, N.Y.
Leslie Gile, Rochester, N.Y.
Julie Goetz, Brookline, Mass.
Rolf Goetz, Brookline, Mass.
Peter Grote, Baltimore, Md.
Flemming Heegaard, Menlo Park, Cal.
Samuel Hunt, Granville, Iowa
Ralph Hambrick, Sarasota, Fla.
Peter Johnson, Coleraine, Minn.
Carl Jorgensen, Washington, D.C.
Dorothy Kinder, San Bernardino, Cal.
Melvin Kinder, San Bernardino, Cal.
David Kollasch, Bancroft, Iowa
Ronald Kreeger, Camp Douglas, Wis.
JoAnn Marchand, Canon City, Col.
Kenneth Martin, Tampico, Ill.
Willard McCleary, Houston, Tex.
Dorothy Mierow, Colorado Springs, Col.
Lula Miller, Timberville, Va.
Dennis Murphy, Yakima, Wash.
J. Richard Murphy, Weirs, N.H.
Helen Murphy, W. Boylston, Mass.
Robert Murphy, Oakland, Cal.
Richard Nishihara, Makawao, Hawaii
Daniel Pierce, Balboa, Cal.
Peter Prindle, Sherborn, Mass.
Robert Procter, Santa Fe, N.M.
Robert Rhoades, Duncan, Okla.
Lester Richardson, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
Bertold Puchtler, Vestal, N.Y.
Susannah Saltonstall, North Andover, Mass.

(Continued on page 24)

Book Describes Earthen Building Methods

Volunteers who have worked on building projects or who plan to undertake them may find of interest a publication covering the whole scope of earthen construction.

Throughout history, soil has been a prime construction material in regions where climatic conditions have been favorable. The use of soil stabilizers such as portland cement does, however, broaden the range of areas where soil may be used as a building material.

Earthen Home Construction, by Lyle Wolfskill, Wayne Dunlap, and Bob Gallaway, is a comprehensive discussion of earthen construction: cob, wattle and daub, adobe, rammed earth, and blocks made by Cinva-Ram press.

The authors compare the various methods as to feasibility, technique, and structural requirements.

Technical information on soil properties, soil stabilization, and surface coatings, as well as tests for analyzing soil, are discussed in detail. There is, in addition, a section on building design.

The manual, which is illustrated, contains a bibliography of nearly 300 titles for readers who want to go further into the topic.

Published by the Texas Transportation Institute under contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the manual is available for 75¢ from the Publications Division, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, Tex.

LATEST OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

(Continued from page 23)

Malcolm Odell, Shirley Center, Mass.
Gary Schaller, Maynard, Minn.
Mark Schroeder, Cambridge, Mass.
James Scott, Red Bluff, Cal.
Frances Scott, Fairbanks, Alaska
David Sears, West Plains, Mo.
Robert Shrader, Harrisville, W.Va.
Marion Smith, Alexandria, Va.
Berny Snoeyer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Jane Stevens, Canton, Ill.
Ralph Teague, College Place, Wash.
Joyce Thorkelson, Patterson, Cal.
Lee Tuveson, Downers Grove, Ill.
David Towle, Concord, N.H.
Kenneth Van Sickle, Ellendale, N.D.
Anthony Veich, Whittier, Cal.
Glenda Warren, Fort Bliss, Tex.
John White, Frierson, La.
Lary Wolfe, Beaver, O.
Barbara Wylie, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Jerald Young, Reading, Mich.

To: Lima/Callao, Peru
Date: Sept. 21, 1962

Dolores Aguayo, Kearns, Utah
Elmira Alvord, Wilson, N.C.
Kenneth Alvord, Wilson, N.C.
Patricia Behler, Harrisonville, Mo.
Michael Bemis, Aledo, Ill.
Frank Billman, Akron, O.
Ralph Bolton, Ephrata, Pa.
Elizabeth Burnham, Scotia, N.Y.
Jimmy Carr, Troy, Mich.
Carolyn Catania, Bronxville, N.Y.
Eloisa Chavez, Norwalk, Cal.
Judith DeLapp, Neenah, Wis.
Evelyn Denzler, Alta Loma, Cal.
Wayne Denzler, Alta Loma, Cal.
Suzanne Dickenson, El Centro, Cal.
Davis Dickerson, Fremont, Cal.
Linda Dickerson, Fremont, Cal.
James Dunne, Orchard Lake, Mich.
Daniel Gleason, Murphysboro, Ill.
David Goetzinger, Van Nuys, Cal.
Kenneth Harding, Falls Church, Va.
Margaret Hoyt, Lexington, Mass.
Hilary Hurst, Baton Rouge, La.
Loren Hurst, Baton Rouge, La.
George Irvin, Shaker Heights, O.
Peter Jay, Havre de Grace, Md.
Betty Jensen, White Plains, N.Y.
Don Johnson, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Sally Knack, Tulsa, Okla.
Mary Lutz, Cleveland, O.
Ruby Masterson, Yerington, Nev.
Melissa Moore, Redlands, Cal.
Christina Nelson, Stockton, Cal.
Margaret Palm, Camp LeJeune, N.C.
David Palmer, Melrose, Mass.
Ann Richard, Snohomish, Wash.
Sandra Sacia, West Bend, Wis.
Sandra Siegel, Rochester, Minn.
Patricia Silke, Milwaukee, Wis.
Grace Takes, Bernard, Iowa
Louis VanDyke, Hinsdale, Ill.
Paul Vogelgesang, Canton, O.
Susan Vogelgesang, Canton, O.
Joseph Weldon, Austin, Minn.
John Bardsley, Birmingham, Mich.
Tirsah Bullington, Midlothian, Tex.
Richard Butchok, Moscow, Pa.
Joanne Coyne, Greenfield, Mass.
John Delgado, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rosemary Edmonston, Tucson, Ariz.
Eloise Johns, Delavan, Ill.
Jesse Johns, Delavan, Ill.
Robert Lang, Cortland, N.Y.
Roger Lyons, Hillside, N.J.
Jonathan MacDonald, Minneapolis, Minn.
Paul Meier, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Gerald Meff, Greenville, O.
Frederick Parker, Chattanooga, Tenn.
George Parker, Arcadia, Cal.
Joan Parker, Arcadia, Cal.
Bruce Patner, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas Pierson, Ft. Lee, N.J.
Joseph Preston, Marathon, Tex.
Robert Purser, Ellensburg, Wash.
Nicholas Ramos, Caparra Terrace, P.R.
Ruth Redshaw, Clarkston, Wash.
Joseph Rupley, Orinda, Cal.
Robert Roberts, Los Palos, Cal.
Katherine Schultz, Milwaukee, Wis.
Thomas Strump, Lock Haven, Pa.
Eric Svenson, Rowayton, Conn.
Leland Turner, Madera, Cal.
Walter VandeVeegaete, Billings, Mont.
Carol Ward, Miami, Fla.
Barbara Wiggins, Alexandria, Va.
Chester Wiggins, Alexandria, Va.
Kenneth Witte, De Smet, S.D.

PEACE CORPS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID